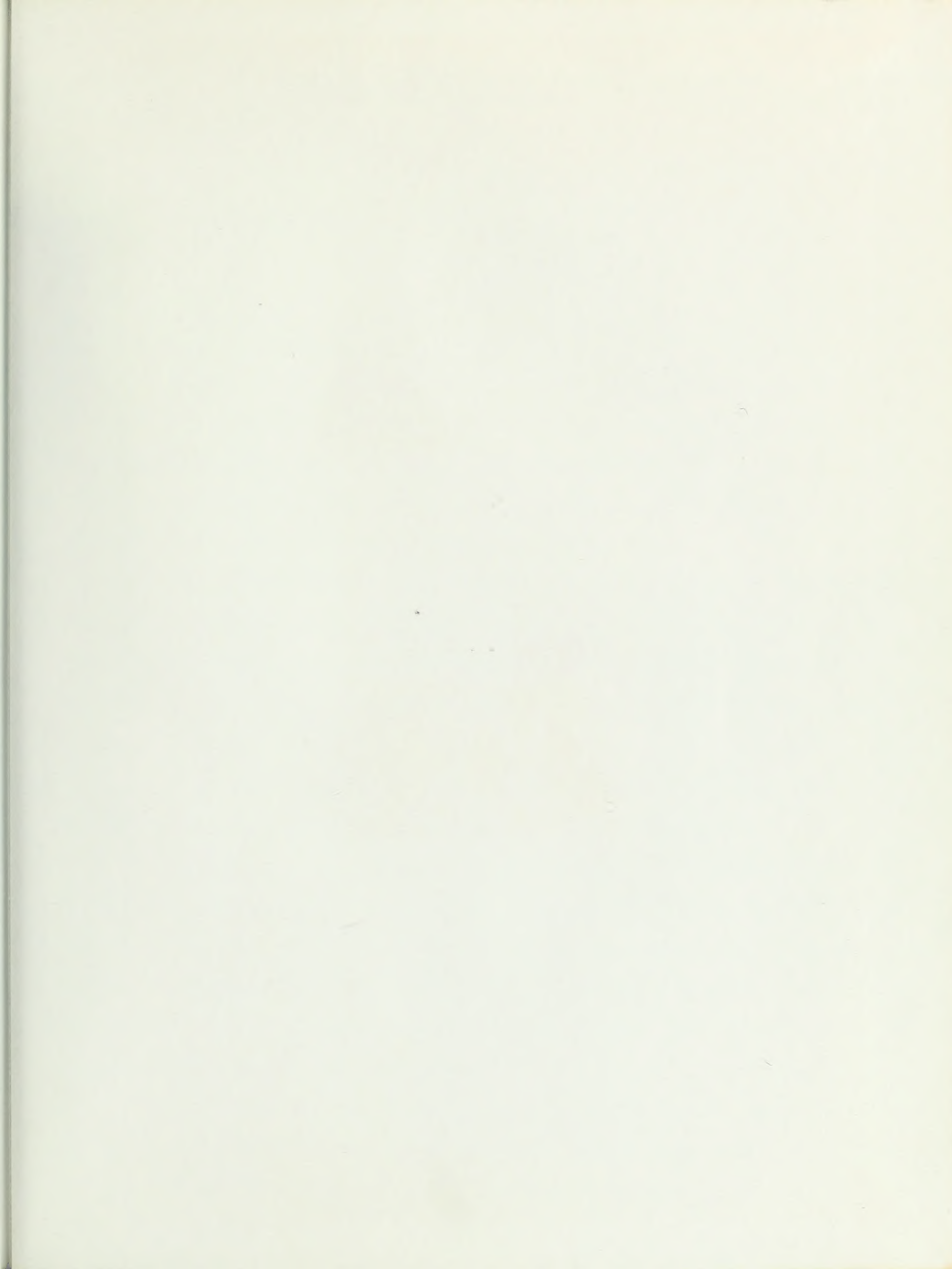



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Special to Farm Advisers

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Still Time To Start
New Illinois Record Book

There is still time to start your 1966 Illinois Farm Record Book and realize the advantages that accurate records can bring to your farm business, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Farm records can help you save about 15 cents on every dollar of reportable costs that you might otherwise overlook.

The Illinois Farm Record Book has been revised by University of Illinois extension agricultural economists to meet the need for a farm record system that satisfies current tax-reporting requirements. It is ready for use in 1966, replacing the record book that has been in service since 1947.

The revised book provides adequate tax information, a farm income summary and crop and livestock enterprise analyses.

_____ reports that Part II of the record system is a five-year depreciation record for machinery and equipment, auto, soil improvement, farm improvement and dairy and breeding stock. Yearly totals may be entered on a special set of summary pages. Income tax Schedules F and D are coded to the summary pages, providing a guide for completing a farm income tax return.

A farm income section summarizes the total volume of farm business, computes net farm income and allocates farm income as returns to labor, capital and management. At this level of record-keeping, the

new book permits farmers to figure per-tillable-acre fertility and crop machinery and labor costs, _____ points out.

Farmers can use this information to compare their farm operations with those of other farms using standards supplied by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service.

_____ says that farmers who are interested in a do-it-yourself record system should consider using the revised Illinois Farm Record Book. County farm advisers have the books and will schedule meetings to explain proper use.

-30-

JAP:bh
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Dean Drville S. Bentley of the U. of I. College of Agriculture was principal speaker at the teachers program, addressing about 400 persons from all parts of Illinois. He discussed "What Is Your Future In This Space Age of Agriculture?"

The X-Tra Yield Corn Project is designed to help 4-H members efficiently produce high-quality corn by practicing good management with emphasis on high yields. The aim is to recognize 4-H members who have done an exceptionally good job in the five-acre corn yield project, demonstrating the benefits of improved practices in corn production.

Another objective is to recognize 4-H members enrolled in the corn yield project who have done an outstanding job in all 4-H work.

This year 60 Illinois counties had entries in the contest. State awards were made to one 4-H member with the highest yield in each of five extension districts. A trophy was presented to the entry with the highest yield in the state. A scholarship of \$100 was awarded to one 4-H member in each of five extension districts who scored highest in the scholarship division of the X-Tra Yield project.

The X-Tra Yield program and awards are sponsored by F&B Services, Inc., in cooperation with the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

new book permits farmers to figure per-tillable-acre fertility and crop

machinery and labor costs. _____ points out.

Farmers can use this information to compare their farm oper-

ations with those of other farms using standards supplied by the

U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service.

_____ says that farmers who are interested in a do-

it-yourself record system should consider using the revised Illinois

Farm Record Book. County farm advisers have the books and will schedule

meetings to explain proper use.

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H X-Tra Yield Corn Winners
Named At Recognition Luncheon

Winners in the 1965 X-Tra Yield Corn Program were announced at a recognition luncheon today (January 8) at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

4-H Club members and leaders who represented _____ county at the day-long program were _____

Dean Orville G. Bentley of the U. of I. College of Agriculture was principal speaker at the luncheon program, addressing about 400 persons from all parts of Illinois. He discussed "What Is Your Future in This Space Age of Agriculture?"

The X-Tra Yield Corn Program is designed to help 4-H members efficiently produce high-quality corn by practicing good management with emphasis on high yields. The aim is to recognize 4-H members who have done an exceptionally good job in the five-acre corn yield project, demonstrating the benefits of improved practices in corn production.

Another objective is to recognize 4-H members enrolled in the corn yield project who have also done an outstanding job in all 4-H work.

This year 80 Illinois counties had entries in the contest. State awards were made to one 4-H member with the highest yield in each of five extension districts. A trophy was presented to the entry with the highest yield in the state. A scholarship of \$150 was awarded to one 4-H member in each of five extension districts who scored highest in the scholarship division of the X-Tra Yield program.

The X-Tra Yield program and awards are sponsored by FS Services, Inc., in cooperation with the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

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Special to Farm Advisers

4-H, FFA Dairy Calf Sale
Set For February 26 In Urbana

The 18th annual Illinois 4-H and FFA Dairy Calf Sale is set for February 26 in Urbana. The sale begins at 11 a.m. in the University of Illinois Stock Pavilion.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says that 65 top-quality calves are consigned to the sale. Quotas by breeds include 25 Holstein, 15 Guernsey, 8 Jersey, 12 Brown Swiss and 5 Ayrshire calves. Each of these calves has been approved by the registered breed association.

University of Illinois dairy scientist Jerry Cash says many calves bought at previous calf sales are now high producers and foundation animals in several good Illinois herds. And some of the 4-H and FFA calves have won top awards in Illinois dairy cattle shows.

_____ points out that buyers at the sale must all be bona fide Illinois 4-H and FFA members. If a member can't attend, he may have another person buy for him. But he must certify that the calf will be used for club projects.

_____ county 4-H and FFA members who would like a catalog for the sale should write J. G. Cash, Department of Dairy Science, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois' First Statewide Spring
Barrow Show Set For February 19

Illinois pork producers can look forward to two statewide barrow shows in 1966--the annual August show during the Illinois State Fair and a new spring barrow show set for February 19. Both shows will be held at the state fairgrounds in Springfield.

A committee representing the Illinois Pork Producers Association and all of the state's major purebred swine breed associations is in charge of the new show. Harold Council, Princeton, is chairman of the planning committee.

Council says the spring show will feature separate classes for two weights of barrows shown by commercial and purebred producers. Also, there will be a class for truckloads of five head, and a carcass class in which all exhibitors will compete together.

All exhibitors in the show must be residents of Illinois. And all hogs shown must have been farrowed and raised in the state. Entry fees will be \$2.50 per single barrow entry, \$2.50 per carcass barrow entry and \$5 per truckload entry.

All hogs will be weighed and tattooed between noon and 8:00 p.m. on Friday, Feb. 18. The show will start promptly at 9:00 a.m. on Feb. 19.

Interested exhibitors can get premium lists from their county farm advisers or secretaries of swine breed associations or can write to the University of Illinois Department of Animal Science, Urbana.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Young Farmers Registering
For Winter Short Course

(Names and addresses)

_____ is/are _____
county farmers who have registered in advance for the 1966 Winter Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Illinois in Urbana February 1 to March 12.

This six-week course is held each year to give young farmers who cannot attend college on a regular basis a chance to bring themselves up to date on the latest ideas and practices in the various fields of agriculture.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____
says that farmers who attend the short course can choose from among 24 agricultural courses to fill out their weekly schedule of classes. All instructors are college professors who are prominent teachers in their fields.

Costs for the short course range from \$225 to \$290, depending on the courses and the housing accommodations each student chooses.

_____ urges prospective students to check with their local banks about the possibility of a \$100 scholarship. The Illinois FFA Foundation also is offering twenty \$50 scholarships.

For more information about the Winter Short Course, see your county farm adviser or write directly to Warren Wessels, Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5801 S. DICKINSON AVE.

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

ATTENTION:

PLEASE ADVISE THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY OF ANY CHANGES IN YOUR ADDRESS OR PHONE NUMBER. IF YOU ARE A STUDENT, PLEASE ADVISE THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY OF ANY CHANGES IN YOUR STATUS.

Yours truly,

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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1966 WINTER SHORT COURSE ADVANCE APPLICANTS
ON JANUARY 1, 1966

Adams County

Duane E. Blickhan, Ursa
Melvin M. Moellring, Fowler
James E. Taute, Camp Point

Carroll County

John E. Eaton, Mt. Carroll

Champaign County

David I. Griffet, III, Champaign

Christian County

Ralph N. Megginson, Pawnee

Clark County

Ray R. Sherwood, Casey

Coles County

Louis D. Blume, Mattoon
Michael D. Diepholz, Mattoon

DeKalb County

Wayne L. Fruit, Kirkland

DeWitt County

Thomas J. Beasley, Farmer City

Douglas County

Darrell H. Stenger, Tuscola

Edgar County

Raymond E. Coombes, Metcalf
John L. Krabel, Brocton

Edwards County

George H. Coyler, Albion

Iroquois County

Wayne E. Anderson, Milford
Earl L. Dixon, DeKalb

Jo Daviess County

Richard S. Groezinger, Elizabeth

Kane County

James R. Feece, Elburn

Kendall County

Mark H. Hage, Yorkville

Knox County

John A. Freberg, Henderson
David O. Girdler, Rio
Ronald E. Grawey, Galesburg
Terry L. Leafgreen, Rio

Lake County

Jerald P. Pegelow, Prairie View
Robert J. Saielli, Highwood

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

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CHAPTER VIII

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

LaSalle County

Kenneth J. Doran, Mendota

Richard L. Larabee, Earlville

McHenry County

Tomas R. Harris, Richmond

McLean County

Robert L. Vaughan, Ellsworth

Jerome L. Witzig, Gridley

Macon County

Ronald C. Pflum, Oakley

Mason County

Edward A. Kramer, Bath

Menard County

Richard W. Miller, Champaign

Mercer County

Edward C. Cheline, Rio

Peoria County

Michael L. Menold, Princeville

Pike County

John A. Gleckler, New Salem

William J. Moyers, Pleasant Hill

Rock Island County

Charles A. Toppert, Hillsdale

Sangamon County

Thomas H. Shepherd, Springfield

Stark County

Jordan D. Feucht, Speer

Vermilion County

John A. Dewey, Penfield

Howard L. Drollinger, Hoopeston

Warren County

Terry R. Tygrett, Berwick

Washington County

Larry R. Boreup, Nashville

Wayne County

Bruce A. Glover, Mt. Erie

Winnebago County

Bernard E. Walsh, Durand

Woodford County

Dale E. Blunier, Eureka

Out-of-State

Carl E. Bradley
Sarasota, Florida

Harvey N. Jones
Montague, Michigan

John Komacek
Binghamton, New York

Don B. Kulba
Milliken, Ontario, Canada

Robert F. Monchein
Peninsula, Ohio

Dennis C. Wilson
Clinton, Indiana

James A. Wodash
Babbitt, Minnesota

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2105-2106	207. 2106-2107	208. 2107-2108	209. 2108-2109	210. 2109-2110	211. 2110-2111	212. 2111-2112	213. 2112-2113	214. 2113-2114	215. 2114-2115	216. 2115-2116	217. 2116-2117	218. 2117-2118	219. 2118-2119	220. 2119-2120	221. 2120-2121	222. 2121-2122	223. 2122-2123	224. 2123-2124	225. 2124-2125	226. 2125-2126	227. 2126-2127	228. 2127-2128	229. 2128-2129	230. 2129-2130	231. 2130-2131	232. 2131-2132	233. 2132-2133	234. 2133-2134	235. 2134-2135	236. 2135-2136	237. 2136-2137	238. 2137-2138	239. 2138-2139	240. 2139-2140	241. 2140-2141	242. 2141-2142	243. 2142-2143	244. 2143-2144	245. 2144-2145	246. 2145-2146	247. 2146-2147	248. 2147-2148	249. 2148-2149	250. 2149-2150	251. 2150-2151	252. 2151-2152	253. 2152-2153	254. 2153-2154	255. 2154-2155	256. 2155-2156	257. 2156-2157	258. 2157-2158	259. 2158-2159	260. 2159-2160	261. 2160-2161	262. 2161-2162	263. 2162-2163	264. 2163-2164	265. 2164-2165	266. 2165-2166	267. 2166-2167	268. 2167-2168	269. 2168-2169	270. 2169-2170	271. 2170-2171	272. 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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR RELEASE A.M.,
JANUARY 27, 1966

Special to Farm Advisers

Special Coverage:
Custom Spray Operators School

Editor's note: Localize according to your conditions.

Insect Situation Reviewed:
Illinois Farmers Save \$27 Million

Illinois farmers treated about 5.6 million acres of field crops with insecticides during the 1965 growing season. The savings in increased yields from use of insecticides amounted to over \$27.6 million, reported entomologist Steve Moore to the 18th annual Custom Spray Operators School in Urbana. Moore is a University of Illinois entomologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey.

A lion's share of the corn land--over 4.7 million acres--was treated, Moore added.

Black cutworms, chinch bugs, corn leaf aphids, rootworms and white grubs attracted the most attention in field crops. The alfalfa weevil and the western corn rootworm, first found in Illinois in 1964, continued to spread and increase. A new insect pest, the cereal leaf beetle, was found in three counties for the first time, Moore pointed out.

County farm advisers of the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service listed the following as the "10 most wanted dead" insects in 1965: black cutworm, true armyworm, European corn borer, corn rootworm, corn leaf aphid, subterranean termite, chinch bug, white grub, bagworm and house fly. Last year each of 98 farm advisers received

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Add Insect Situation Reviewed - 2

an average of 274 questions on agricultural insect pests and an average of 107 questions on insect pests of home and garden, Moore reported.

Here's a "bug-by-bug" account of the current insect situation as the U. of I. entomologist sees it:

The alfalfa weevil continued its spread northward this past year. It is now present in 47 counties as far north as Vermilion on the east and Madison on the west side of the state. The 1966 forecast calls for continued spread and increase in numbers. The pest may cause economic damage to alfalfa in the three southern tiers of counties this year.

Spittlebug populations continued to decline. Annual fall surveys showed that populations should be light again this spring. A few new stands of clover and alfalfa in the extreme northwestern counties may be heavily infested.

Spotted alfalfa aphids were present in many western and southern counties early in the season, but populations did not seem to build up to damaging numbers.

Black cutworms presented serious problems during the early part of the 1965 growing season. These cutworms cause problems each year even though they migrate from the south and numbers are usually unpredictable.

European corn borer populations declined last year in the northern half of the state but increased markedly in the southern third. In the area west and south of a line from Mt. Carroll to Pontiac to Jacksonville to Paris, overwintering borer populations could cause economic losses this year.

Chinch bugs were more of a problem in 1965 than they have been for several years. The area east of a line from Joliet to Peoria

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Add Insect Situation Reviewed - 3

to Paris was affected. The annual fall survey of chinch bugs showed a decrease from last year in the number of overwintering bugs. Entomologists will observe thin stands of small grains in the affected area for the presence of chinch bugs in 1966.

Corn leaf aphids were again a problem in late July and August, especially throughout the central and northwestern sections of the state. The corn leaf aphid moves into Illinois from states to the south and west. It is difficult to predict its presence more than a few weeks in advance of problem periods.

Northern corn rootworm adults were common in many cornfields throughout the northern half of the state. Northern corn rootworms having definite resistance to aldrin and heptachlor are probably present in a few fields in almost every county in the northern one-half to two-thirds of Illinois. The resistance problem is expected to become more general in the next few years.

Western corn rootworms, first found in Rock Island county in 1964, were found in five additional counties last year. The pest will probably spread into new counties and increase in counties that are already infested.

Southwestern corn borers were present in the state for the third year. They have spread into at least seven southern Illinois counties. They are most severe in Pulaski and Alexander counties.

White grubs damaged an estimated 20,000 acres of soybeans and corn in 1965. White grubs are building up in land under heavy cultivation, such as is common with a corn-soybean rotation.

True armyworm populations were lighter in 1965 than they had been the year before, but over 60,000 acres of wheat and 14,000 acres

and the country was very fertile. The people were very happy and the country was very rich. The people were very happy and the country was very rich. The people were very happy and the country was very rich.

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Add Insect Situation Reviewed - 4

of corn were treated in order to control this pest. The armyworm migrates from the south, causing some damage each year. It is impossible to predict more than a few weeks in advance the areas of infestation and the intensity.

Hessian fly populations declined last year. No fly problem is expected in 1966. The use of Hessian-fly-resistant wheat varieties has helped to reduce fly populations in recent years.

The cereal leaf beetle was found for the first time in 1965 in Will, Kankakee and Vermilion counties. Surveys will be conducted by regulatory officials this year to detect the presence of this insect.

Grasshopper populations have continued to drop since the 1962-63 peak. The annual fall adult grasshopper survey showed populations over most of the state to be of little economic importance. However, spotted heavy populations can still occur if hot, dry weather comes during egg-hatching in June.

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FOR RELEASE AFTER
JANUARY 27, 1966

Special to Farm Advisers

Special Coverage:
Custom Spray Operators School

Editor's note: This story is most important to southern one-half of the state.

Weevil Will Increase Alfalfa?

Eventually alfalfa tonnage will increase and farmers will become better forage producers because of the alfalfa weevil. "In the long run this weevil will do more good than harm to alfalfa yields," University of Kentucky entomologist R. L. Miller told his audience at the recent University of Illinois Custom Spray Operators School in Urbana.

The alfalfa producer will have to use all of the recommended practices if he is to raise a crop successfully, the U. K. entomologist added. Miller described the alfalfa weevil as alfalfa's most destructive pest. Under ideal conditions the weevils can totally destroy the first alfalfa crop in 10 days. Growers who won't "do what it takes to combat this pest are getting out of the alfalfa business."

Kentucky producers who are doing what is necessary to control the weevil are increasing their yields and have seeded more alfalfa--not less--this past season, Miller pointed out. (The alfalfa weevil has been found in 47 Illinois counties, as far north as Vermilion on the east side and Madison county on the west side of the state.)

Weather plays a key role in alfalfa weevil control. Miller advised that the weather would control the rate of growth of alfalfa,

FOR RELEASE
JANUARY 27, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: [Illegible]
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Add Weevil Will Increase Alfalfa? - 2

laying and hatching of weevil eggs, the growth rate of weevil larvae, the rate of damage to alfalfa and, in some cases, the decision when to spray and the degree of larval control.

On the basis of Kentucky's experience with the alfalfa weevil, the entomologist said that growers should decide on a field-by-field basis when or whether to spray. Many growers don't accurately determine the degree of larval infestation in each of their fields, and they frequently apply sprays too early, too late or not at all. Using the wrong kind of equipment, or using equipment improperly, often produces unsatisfactory control. Growers do not always use the best insecticide to control alfalfa weevil. In addition, too many untrained people are making control recommendations. These recommendations are often confusing, misleading and expensive to the farmer. Follow the recommendations of your county extension agent, Miller advised.

The Kentucky entomologist gives these guidelines for deciding when to spray in the spring in case of alfalfa weevil infestation:

1. Don't spray unless 50 percent of the plants show leaf feeding and live larvae are in the buds. (In Illinois, where the problem is not yet so serious as in Kentucky, U. of I. entomologists recommend 75 instead of 50 percent.)

2. If 50 percent of the plants are infested, but the temperature is in the low 50's or lower, wait a few days before spraying unless damage is getting excessively worse.

3. If rain is forecast within one or two days of time of spraying, wait a day after the rain before spraying unless damage is getting excessively worse.

Add Weevil Will Increase Alfalfa? - 3

4. If it is within two weeks of normal cutting time and a spray treatment is needed before cutting time, cut the alfalfa instead of spraying. But be prepared to spray the stubble after the crop has been removed from the field if (a) the new growth does not appear within a week and/or adult weevils are numerous or (b) larvae from the first crop survived, established themselves on the new crop and are causing damage.

5. Spray the second cutting if there is 50 percent leaf feeding.

The latest recommendations for controlling alfalfa weevil and other Illinois field crop insects are given in Circular 898, "1966 Suggested Insecticide Recommendations for Field Crops." It will be available soon at each county U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service office.

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It is to be noted that the above is a summary of the results of the study.

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FOR RELEASE AFTER
JANUARY 27, 1966

Special Coverage:
Custom Spray Operators School

No Tolerance Means
Insecticide Changes

Since a practical definition of zero tolerance of pesticides no longer exists, University of Illinois extension entomologists recommend that Illinois farmers--especially dairy farmers--adapt a "play-it-safe" attitude when using chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides. Steve Moore, extension entomologist with the University of Illinois and Illinois Natural History Survey, gave this report at the recent Custom Spray Operators School in Urbana.

Moore recommended these major changes in the use of field crop insecticides:

1. Except for seed treatment, do not use the chlorinated hydrocarbons--aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, lindane or toxaphene--on dairy farms or as sprays or dusts on fields adjacent to dairy hay, pasture or ensilage crops.

2. Do not use aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor or lindane as a foliar treatment on soybeans.

3. Do not use aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin or heptachlor as a soil treatment for soybeans.

4. Do not grow soybeans for two full years after the last application of aldrin or heptachlor where either one has been applied annually for many years of continuous corn.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Since a general outline of the history of the
subject has been given, it is now necessary to
consider the details of the various theories
which have been advanced to explain the
phenomena. The first of these is the
theory of the "Great Flood," which
has been advanced by many writers.
According to this theory, the human
race was once much more numerous than
it is at present, and was afterwards
reduced to a small number by a great
flood.

Another theory is the theory of the
"Lost Tribes," which has also been
advanced by many writers. According
to this theory, the human race was
once much more numerous than it is
at present, and was afterwards reduced
to a small number by a great flood.
The third theory is the theory of the
"Great Migration," which has also
been advanced by many writers. According
to this theory, the human race was
once much more numerous than it is
at present, and was afterwards reduced
to a small number by a great flood.

The fourth theory is the theory of the
"Great Migration," which has also
been advanced by many writers. According
to this theory, the human race was
once much more numerous than it is
at present, and was afterwards reduced
to a small number by a great flood.

5. To control resistant northern corn rootworm and western corn rootworm, plant some crop other than corn--not soybeans--for two years or band-apply one of the recommended phosphate insecticides.

6. If black cutworm problems are expected, it may also be profitable to broadcast and disk in 1 1/2 pounds of aldrin or heptachlor per acre before planting. Do not use the broadcast-disc treatment on dairy farms. Dairy farmers should plant seed corn treated with dieldrin or heptachlor and then use a phosphate insecticide as a band treatment if they suspect problems with wireworms and rootworms.

7. Do not use dieldrin as a foliar treatment on field crops. Aldrin, chlordane, DDT, endrin, heptachlor and lindane are not suggested as foliar treatments for Illinois field crops.

8. New control recommendations are as follows: granular diazinon for corn leaf aphid, parathion spray and methoxychlor-diazinon combination spray for alfalfa weevil and trichlorfon--Dylox--band spray for black cutworm, if label approval is granted. Methoxychlor and diazinon alone have been deleted as separate treatments for alfalfa weevil.

9. For chinch bug control, use carbaryl. It is not so effective as dieldrin, but the use of dieldrin has been withdrawn from recommendation on dairy farms and fields adjacent to dairy farms as a chinch bug barrier.

Detailed recommendations for 1966 are included in Circular 898, "1966 Suggested Insecticide Guide for Field Crops." This circular will soon be available at each U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service office.

1. The overall objective of the study was to determine the effect of the intervention on the health status of the study population.

2. The study was conducted in a community setting and was designed to be a longitudinal study.

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9. The study was conducted in a community setting and was designed to be a longitudinal study.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Farm Accidents Claimed
463 Lives Last Year

Farm accidents last year claimed the lives of 463 Illinois farm people.

O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois safety specialist, reminds farmers that many of these deaths were caused by improper use of tractors and guns. Most of these accidents could have been prevented by following a few simple precautions.

One of the greatest farm hazards is the tractor. Although it is the most useful machine on the farm, it is also involved in the most accidents. Last year three out of 10 accidental farm deaths in Illinois were caused by improper tractor operation.

The most serious accidents occurred when tractors tipped over. Last year 88 farm people lost their lives in this way. Hogsett says farmers can prevent such accidents by keeping tractors away from ditches, cutting down speed before making turns and keeping the brake pedals locked together when driving in road gear.

Guns were the other serious cause of accidental deaths. Last year guns caused 121 deaths, or about 1/4 of all the accidental farm deaths in Illinois. In many cases the gun was thought to be unloaded--but it really wasn't.

Observing a few simple safety tips would have prevented most of these accidents. Hogsett says: Treat every gun as if it were loaded. And when storing hunting equipment, place the gun and ammunition in separate places, out of reach of children.

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Start Car Gently On Ice And Snow

URBANA--Spinning your wheels when you try to get your car started on ice and snow will melt the ice and cut traction in half.

Take it easy on slippery roads and streets this winter, advises extension safety specialist Ordie L. Hogsett, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. For best traction, start gently on ice and snow.

Hogsett suggests that you start in second gear if your car has manual shift. The best gear to use with automatic transmissions is "Drive."

Ice and snow also make steering a touchy proposition. Get the feel of the road, and don't change direction or speed abruptly, Hogsett says. Don't lock your brakes, because you can't control the direction of a sliding wheel. Pump the brakes to stop, and let the wheels roll naturally between brake applications to take advantage of any traction in the street or road.

If your car should start to skid, turn into the skid. That is, if your rear wheels skid to the left, turn left; if they skid to the right, turn right, but just enough to correct the skid.

Temperature changes braking distance. Wet ice at 30 degrees above zero will give you only half the traction of ice at 10 degrees above zero. The only safe rule is to approach curves and stops slowly and with extreme caution.

Snow tires can help, but tire chains can increase traction on ice by as much as two and one-half times. Always use them under severe driving conditions.

MEMORANDUM—Respectfully yours, [Name] [Title]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]
[Phone Number]
[Email Address]

Enclosed for you are [Number] copies of [Document Name].
I am sure you will find them of interest.

I am sure you will find them of interest.
I am sure you will find them of interest.
I am sure you will find them of interest.
I am sure you will find them of interest.
I am sure you will find them of interest.

If you can provide [Information], it would be appreciated.
I am sure you will find them of interest.
I am sure you will find them of interest.
I am sure you will find them of interest.
I am sure you will find them of interest.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Accidents Take Heavy Toll
On Illinois Farms

URBANA--About one of every three persons who live on Illinois farms suffers an accidental injury each year.

Of these non-fatal accidents, the more serious ones that result in permanent disability reduce the earning power of three out of every 100 farm people each year, according to Ordie L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

These figures emphasize the hazards of rural living, Hogsett points out. Farms are relatively isolated. There is little work supervision, and it is sometimes difficult for injured persons to get prompt first aid. Many rural roads are much more hazardous than city streets.

The high rate of accidents to farm people is also related to the pattern of work, which includes putting in long hours of hard work during the rush season and doing many different jobs when each job requires a different specialized skill.

Although farm machinery manufacturers work diligently to make their products safer to operate, machinery accidents still account for four out of 10 accidental farm deaths, Hogsett reports. Off-farm motor vehicle accidents and home falls are other major causes of accidental death for farm people. Survey results indicate that 88 percent of all accidents are caused by human error, the safety specialist says. Another 10 percent are caused by misuse and abuse of farm machinery, and the other 2 percent by an act of God.

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4-H Foundation Officers
Named At Board Meeting

URBANA--Illinois 4-H Foundation Officers for 1966 were recently elected at the annual meeting of the foundation's board of directors at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

Chairman is O. W. Randolph, personnel and public relations department, Moorman Manufacturing Company, Quincy; E. D. Funk, Jr., president, Funk Brothers Seed Company, Bloomington, is vice chairman; and F. H. Mynard, U. of I. 4-H Club specialist, is executive secretary and treasurer.

These persons were elected to one-year terms on the board of directors:

Mrs. Robert Hathaway, Decatur; M. D. King, Pittsfield; Thomas Moore, Springfield; Herbert Thompson, Chicago; James Thomson, Chicago; Paul Woodson, National Stockyards; Mrs. Alfred Stimpert, El Paso; Kenneth Cheatham, Illinois Agricultural Association, Bloomington; Mrs. Nina Bruns, president, Home Advisers Association, Danville; Dr. Martha Dunlap, assistant director, U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service; and A. A. Wicklein, president, Farm Advisers Association, Joliet.

J. B. Claar, director, Cooperative Extension Service, and R. O. Lyon, state 4-H Club leader, are ex-officio members of the board.

The board also adopted amendments to the bylaws. The first amendment provides for one-third of the board to be elected at each

at an early date

CHICAGO, ILL.
JAN. 10, 1911

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the purchase of the rights in the University of Illinois. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand the position of the University in this matter. I am sure that you will understand the position of the University in this matter. I am sure that you will understand the position of the University in this matter.

Very truly yours,
The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the advancement of the sciences and the education of the people. It is a body corporate and sole proprietorship of the people of the State of Illinois, and is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. The University of Chicago is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the advancement of the sciences and the education of the people. It is a body corporate and sole proprietorship of the people of the State of Illinois, and is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois.

The University of Chicago is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the advancement of the sciences and the education of the people. It is a body corporate and sole proprietorship of the people of the State of Illinois, and is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. The University of Chicago is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the advancement of the sciences and the education of the people. It is a body corporate and sole proprietorship of the people of the State of Illinois, and is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Add 4-H Foundation Officers - 2

annual meeting for a three-year term. The board shall include representatives of the Cooperative Extension Service administrative staff, the state 4-H staff, the county extension staff and state farm and home organizations.

At least one director shall be elected from each of the extension districts in the state. Other directors shall be elected at large from among citizens interested in supporting the Illinois 4-H Club program. And the director of the Cooperative Extension Service and state 4-H Club leader shall be voting members of the board.

A second amendment states that the length of initial service of board members shall be determined by lot so that a third of the directors shall be elected each year. And no person may serve more than two consecutive terms without a one-year interval elapsing before re-election.

-30-

JAP:bh
2/10/66

Special to Farm Advisers

Adults Use University Facilities
Between Semesters

URBANA--Adults moved in to use University of Illinois facilities while the campus was without its normal student population between semesters.

While most of the full-time students were away on vacation, their place was taken by nearly 3,000 adult students vigorously pursuing their education in seven major conferences sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Nearly half of these visitors attended the 18th annual Custom Spray Operators School at the Illini Union. The other conferences included the Materials Handling and Grain Drying Workshop, the Agricultural Foreign Trade Conference, the Illinois-Indiana Sheep Producers Council meeting, the Illinois Cannery School, the winter meeting of the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, the Illinois Homemakers Extension Federation annual meeting and the Town and Country Church Institute.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Provide Adequate Phosphorus
In Dairy Rations

Illinois dairy rations are most likely to be deficient in the minerals phosphorus and common salt, according to Leo Fryman, University of Illinois dairy specialist. Fryman says that salt should be made available free choice to cows and heifers at all times.

You can use supplemental minerals containing 15 to 20 percent phosphorus to provide the needed phosphorus. However, Fryman says that, if there is calcium in the mixture, the ratio of calcium to phosphorus should not exceed 2 parts calcium to 1 part phosphorus. Some research evidence shows that an excess of calcium in the diet of dairy cows can interfere with phosphorus utilization. The net result is the same as if there were a shortage of phosphorus in the ration.

Dicalcium phosphate is a good all-purpose source of phosphorus, says Fryman. It does contain calcium, but the ration is just over 1 part calcium to 1 part phosphorus. You can either mix dicalcium phosphate with the grain ration at the rate of 1 to 2 percent, or feed it free choice.

Sometimes steamed bone meal can also be used as a phosphorus supplement. However, it does contain about 2 parts calcium to 1 part phosphorus.

High-quality legume hay and legume haylage contain more than six times as much calcium as phosphorus. When you feed large

Add Provide Adequate Phosphorus - 2

quantities of these roughages, it's best to use a mineral supplement that is high in phosphorus and low in calcium. Monosodium phosphate contains about 20 percent phosphorus and no calcium, and it is an excellent mineral supplement to use with large amounts of legume roughages.

Commercial mineral mixtures vary in phosphorus content. The feed tags on these mixtures will tell you the approximate percentage of phosphorus, calcium and other minerals in the feed.

-30-

LRF:GAK:bh
2/10/66

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Planting Oats?
Pick A Winner

Three new oat varieties--Brave, Garland and Clintland 64-- look like real winners if you're planting oats this spring, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Brave holds the highest five-year average yield of any variety in the Brownstown trials, ties with Garland for this honor at Urbana and has been among the best at DeKalb. Brave appears to be well adapted throughout Illinois and should find a strong place in the state's oat production. Seed supplies will be available this spring.

Garland continues to turn in first-rate yield records in northern and central Illinois. Its five-year yield average is equaled only by Brave at Urbana. Only Shield has outyielded it at DeKalb. Plenty of seed is available.

Clintland 64 is the latest version of an outstanding series of oat varieties. Seed will be available for general planting this spring.

Newton remained the most popular variety in Illinois last year, but it slipped to 37 percent of the total acreage. Garland jumped to 13 percent, while Goodfield and Nemaha fell in popularity. _____ suspects that Newton will continue its gradual decline, although it may still be the most popular variety for several years. Newcomers like Garland, Brave and Clintland 64 should increase in popularity as seed supplies become generally available.

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Add Planting Oats - 2

If you plant oats, aim for high yields. _____ says putting the following practices together should bring top returns from your oats: select a top variety, sow only high-quality seed, plant treated seed, prepare a good seedbed, fertilize, plant early and use a drill.

For more details on higher profit from oats, ask your county farm adviser for AG-1923, "Spring Oats in Illinois for 1966." A free copy is available at each county office of the Cooperative Extension Service.

-30-

JJF:bh
2/17/66

It was found that the fish were taken from the following sources: (1) from the river, (2) from the lake, (3) from the pond, (4) from the stream, (5) from the brook, (6) from the creek, (7) from the ditch, (8) from the canal, (9) from the reservoir, (10) from the dam, (11) from the weir, (12) from the sluice, (13) from the lock, (14) from the gate, (15) from the trap, (16) from the net, (17) from the seine, (18) from the cast net, (19) from the gill net, (20) from the trawl, (21) from the dredge, (22) from the pump, (23) from the siphon, (24) from the hose, (25) from the bucket, (26) from the shovel, (27) from the rake, (28) from the pitchfork, (29) from the spear, (30) from the harpoon, (31) from the hook and line, (32) from the bait, (33) from the lure, (34) from the fly, (35) from the spinner, (36) from the jig, (37) from the bobber, (38) from the float, (39) from the sinker, (40) from the weight, (41) from the lead, (42) from the stone, (43) from the brick, (44) from the block, (45) from the cube, (46) from the sphere, (47) from the cylinder, (48) from the cone, (49) from the pyramid, (50) from the prism, (51) from the rhombus, (52) from the parallelepiped, (53) from the rectangular prism, (54) from the rectangular pyramid, (55) from the rectangular cone, (56) from the rectangular cylinder, (57) from the rectangular prism, (58) from the rectangular pyramid, (59) from the rectangular cone, (60) from the rectangular cylinder, (61) from the rectangular prism, (62) from the rectangular pyramid, (63) from the rectangular cone, (64) from the rectangular cylinder, (65) from the rectangular prism, (66) from the rectangular pyramid, (67) from the rectangular cone, (68) from the rectangular cylinder, (69) from the rectangular prism, (70) from the rectangular pyramid, (71) from the rectangular cone, (72) from the rectangular cylinder, (73) from the rectangular prism, (74) from the rectangular pyramid, (75) from the rectangular cone, (76) from the rectangular cylinder, (77) from the rectangular prism, (78) from the rectangular pyramid, (79) from the rectangular cone, (80) from the rectangular cylinder, (81) from the rectangular prism, (82) from the rectangular pyramid, (83) from the rectangular cone, (84) from the rectangular cylinder, (85) from the rectangular prism, (86) from the rectangular pyramid, (87) from the rectangular cone, (88) from the rectangular cylinder, (89) from the rectangular prism, (90) from the rectangular pyramid, (91) from the rectangular cone, (92) from the rectangular cylinder, (93) from the rectangular prism, (94) from the rectangular pyramid, (95) from the rectangular cone, (96) from the rectangular cylinder, (97) from the rectangular prism, (98) from the rectangular pyramid, (99) from the rectangular cone, (100) from the rectangular cylinder.

The following table shows the number of fish taken from each source:

Source	Number of fish
River	100
Lake	200
Pond	300
Stream	400
Brook	500
Creek	600
Ditch	700
Canal	800
Reservoir	900
Dam	1000
Weir	1100
Sluice	1200
Lock	1300
Gate	1400
Trap	1500
Net	1600
Seine	1700
Cast net	1800
Gill net	1900
Trawl	2000
Dredge	2100
Pump	2200
Siphon	2300
Hose	2400
Bucket	2500
Shovel	2600
Rake	2700
Pitchfork	2800
Spear	2900
Harpoon	3000
Hook and line	3100
Bait	3200
Lure	3300
Fly	3400
Spinner	3500
Jig	3600
Bobber	3700
Float	3800
Sinker	3900
Weight	4000
Lead	4100
Stone	4200
Brick	4300
Block	4400
Cube	4500
Sphere	4600
Cylinder	4700
Cone	4800
Pyramid	4900
Prism	5000
Rhombus	5100
Parallelepiped	5200
Rectangular prism	5300
Rectangular pyramid	5400
Rectangular cone	5500
Rectangular cylinder	5600
Rectangular prism	5700
Rectangular pyramid	5800
Rectangular cone	5900
Rectangular cylinder	6000
Rectangular prism	6100
Rectangular pyramid	6200
Rectangular cone	6300
Rectangular cylinder	6400
Rectangular prism	6500
Rectangular pyramid	6600
Rectangular cone	6700
Rectangular cylinder	6800
Rectangular prism	6900
Rectangular pyramid	7000
Rectangular cone	7100
Rectangular cylinder	7200
Rectangular prism	7300
Rectangular pyramid	7400
Rectangular cone	7500
Rectangular cylinder	7600
Rectangular prism	7700
Rectangular pyramid	7800
Rectangular cone	7900
Rectangular cylinder	8000

-2-

Special to Farm Advisers

Committee Named To Organize
Recreation Operators Association

MONTICELLO--A committee to explore possibilities for establishing a state association of private recreation operators was appointed recently at the second annual Farm Recreation Enterprise Workshop at Allerton House.

Members of the steering committee are Mr. and Mrs. John Wiles, Rockford; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burrell, Antioch; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bushnell, Plainfield; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Little, Oregon; and Mr. and Mrs. Carson Herring, Stockton. J. J. Jopek, University of Illinois extension recreation specialist, is adviser to the group.

In addition to their regular farming enterprises, committee members also have farm recreation enterprises, such as camping, fee fishing, farm vacations, hunting and horseback riding.

The group will meet on February 22 at Rockford at the Winnebago County Cooperative Extension Service office to develop recommended by-laws for a recreation association, discuss services an association could offer members and nominate association officers.

The annual workshop program featured discussions by experts in tourism promotion, rural recreation management and financing and regulations governing farm recreation. It is sponsored by the Illinois Division of Tourism in cooperation with the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service.

Special to Farm Advisers

Always Guard Against Winter
Driving Hazards

URBANA--Motorists at this time of year must guard against the complacency that comes with "getting used to winter."

Don't anticipate spring too soon, says Ordie L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Big winter storms can still roll across the midwest during February and March.

These storms can be deadly, Hogsett points out, killing stalled motorists through exposure to the elements and carbon monoxide poisoning, as well as by accident. The danger is not so great in town, but it is always present when snow-blocked streets delay or hinder vital emergency services.

One good system is to follow the advice of the National Safety Council's committee on winter driving hazards:

1. Avoid unnecessary travel during severe storms or when heavy snow is predicted.
2. Your best defense against danger is your ability to keep moving, see clearly and stop safely. To make this possible, make certain that the defrosters, windshield wipers and blades are still capable of doing heavy-duty work. Have your serviceman put antifreeze fluid in your windshield washers. Check your brakes and tire treads, which furnish the braking power to the road surface, where the work of braking is done.

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Add Always Guard - 2

3. Keep moving. On packed snow or ice it is necessary to maintain driving momentum to keep from getting stalled. Since you must stop at times, a good set of snow tires will help. For severe conditions, a set of reinforced tire chains may be the only way to move. It's better to have them ready for use than to be sitting at the head of a line of stalled traffic wishing you had them.

-30-

RAJ:bh
2/17/66

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

High-Grain - Low-Roughage Diets
May Cause Low Butterfat Tests

Butterfat tests may drop to an extremely low level unless adequate amounts of roughages are included in dairy cattle diets, says University of Illinois dairy specialist Leo Fryman.

Fryman says cows should receive at least 10 to 15 pounds of dry hay or an equivalent amount of dry matter from silage daily to maintain normal butterfat tests. When daily roughage rations are less than this amount and 20 to 30 pounds or more of grain is fed, you can expect butterfat tests to drop to low levels.

Limiting roughage rations when cows are fed hay in feeder racks or silage in outside bunks is risky, because timid cows may not get enough roughage. If grain allowances are liberal, milk production from the timid cows may show a drop in butterfat.

Fryman says that a practical solution to this problem is to give cows free access to all of the roughage they will eat. If you must limit roughage, feed each cow on an individual basis so that all cows will get enough.

Many dairymen can still increase milk production and their net income by challenging individual cows with high levels of grain in the early stages of lactation. However, grain rations should be cut for those cows that do not respond with high milk production. Fryman recommends giving cows all of the high-quality roughage they will eat, regardless of their level of milk production.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Detailed Plans For Machine Shed
Available From UI Ag Engineers

Plans are now available for a good machine storage building that will increase the useful life of the machinery, decrease maintenance costs and increase trade-in value.

This new building plan, available from the Midwest Plan Service, is for an economical clear-span pole construction storage shed featuring openings 16 feet wide and 12 feet high.

The building covers an area of 40 by 72 feet, so it would be suitable for use in the cash-grain area of the midwestern Corn Belt.

Farmers interested in obtaining a plan for this building should send \$1 to Extension Agricultural Engineer, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Ask for Plan No. 74143.

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PWR:bh
2/24/66

Special to Farm Advisers

Specialist Tells How To Avoid
Your Next Accident

URBANA--You could be involved in a traffic accident today or tomorrow or the next time you drive.

This accident could be no fault of yours, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But most two-car collisions that occur could have been prevented if the driver of either car had been more careful.

Here are some suggestions from Hogsett that will help reduce your chances of having a traffic accident:

1. Drive defensively. Safety is a state of mind. When driving, make safety your number one mental occupation. The first lesson in safe driving is not only to condition your reflexes in steering, braking and accelerating, but also to condition your mental reactions to anticipate situations that might cause accidents.

2. Drive courteously. Applying good manners in driving can reduce the number of accidents. You will feel good, and a lot safer, when you give the other driver a break. Always use the proper lane to make a turn, and give a clear signal. Dim your lights, even if the oncoming driver fails to dim his. Yield the right of way, even though you may legally have it.

3. Drive skillfully. Keep your eyes moving, and aim high in steering. Scan the road ahead, to the sides and behind, through the rear mirror. Make sure you are seen by other drivers when passing or

Dear Mr. [Name]
[Address]

Thank you for the letter of the 25th which was

received on the 26th. I am sorry that

the committee could not be held on the 27th.

This meeting would be at least of some value

to the committee and the University of Chicago

and the other members of the committee.

There are some suggestions for the future

of the committee of which I am a member.

1. The committee should be held

at the University of Chicago and not

at the University of Illinois.

2. The committee should be held

at the University of Chicago and not

at the University of Illinois.

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at the University of Illinois.

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at the University of Chicago.

5. The committee should be held

at the University of Chicago.

6. The committee should be held

Add Specialist Tells How To Avoid Accidents- 2

at an intersection. Keep the whole traffic scene in your view, not just the car ahead. Allow yourself a safety margin when following on slippery roads. Keep your rear window clear of snow for safe backing.

4. Control yourself. Behind the wheel is no place to let off steam by reckless driving. It may lead to your next accident. Being hurried means taking chances, slipping through stop signs, jumping traffic lights, passing on hills and not yielding the right of way. Before you can control your car, you must control yourself.

5. Drive a safe car. The most skillful driver cannot avoid an accident if his vehicle is not in a safe condition! DON'T FORGET TO BUCKLE YOUR SEAT BELT.

-30-

RAJ:bh
2/24/66

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Garden Crop Disease Prevention
Beats Treatment Later

URBANA--Successful disease control in the home garden should start with the purchase of the best seed or planting material and should continue in the seedbed, through the gardening season and even after harvest. A number of different practices, used collectively, keep most diseases in check, says University of Illinois plant pathologist Mal Shurtleff.

Here are his tips for preventing diseases in the home garden:

1. Grow adapted varieties and types of plants recommended for the local area. Such varieties should include those having resistance to common diseases.
2. Buy disease-free planting stock, certified or inspected, if possible.
3. Treat flower and vegetable seed against seed rot and seedling blights by dusting lightly with captan, Arasan, Spergon or similar material. These materials are usually available in one-ounce packages.
4. Plant in a well-prepared, fertile, well-drained seedbed. Follow suggested planting instructions and cultural practices. Vigorously growing plants usually have the fewest disease problems.
5. Follow a recommended crop rotation that excludes the same or closely related plants in the same garden area for three or four years or more. This practice helps to "starve out" disease-producing organisms.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Add Garden Crop Disease - 2

6. Keep down weeds, insects and rodents by cultural and chemical means. Insects and rodents also spread many diseases.

7. Carefully collect and burn infected plants or plant parts when you first discover them. After harvest, burn, bury or compost the tops of annual plants.

8. Store only sound, dry, blemish-free fruits and vegetables. Maintain the suggested temperature and humidity in storage.

9. Where necessary, apply fungicides on a regular preventive schedule. Tree, bramble and bush fruits, rose tomatoes, potatoes and vine crops are the only plants grown around the home that normally need a protective fungicide. Captan, thiram and zineb are preferred for use on most fruits, while maneb or zineb works best on vegetables. All four fungicides, as well as folpet--Phaltan--are useful on flower trees and shrubs to control a wide range of leaf spots and blights, fruit rots, flower blights and other diseases. If powdery mildew is a problem on such flowers as lilacs, roses, chrysanthemums and phlox, gardeners can add karathane to the spray mixture. Many other fungicides are available for more specific jobs.

"It pays to read the package label before you buy. Then be sure to apply the right chemicals, at the right times, in the right concentration, in the right way. In this way you can eliminate the danger of damaging tender plants or of toxic residues remaining on ripening fruits and vegetables," advises Shurtleff.

"Ask your local farm adviser for bulletins that will help your 'green-thumb' efforts," adds Shurtleff.

4. Keep good records, insects and diseases by cultural and

medical means. Insects and diseases have many diseases.

5. Carefully collect and send labeled plants of your plants

as you first discover them. After harvest, July, buy or collect

the type of animal plants.

6. Give only about 10% of plants to friends and neighbors.

7. Maintain the suggested temperature and humidity in houses.

8. Where necessary, apply fungicides on a regular basis.

9. Handle and wash hands, rose tomatoes, potatoes and

the crops are not only plants grown around the house but actually

and a protective measure. Fungus, blight and other diseases

to use as food while whole bunch of plants with root in separate

10. For fungicides, as well as other--the disease in them

does not attack to control a wide range of leaf spots and blights.

11. For blight, blight blight and other diseases. In powdery mildew is

common on some flowers as blight, rust, phytoptosis and other

diseases and are common to the same diseases. Many other fungi-

other are available for more specific work.

12. It pays to read the package label before you buy. When the

one to apply the right chemicals, at the right time, in the right

concentration, in the right way. In this way you can eliminate the

danger of damaging tender plants or of toxic residues remaining in

growing fruits and vegetables. "Poisonous chemicals."

13. And your best farm advisor for collecting data will be

our "green-thumb" editor, Edna Hurdell.

Special to Farm Advisers

Management Emphasized In Parasite Control

Internal parasites in sheep are an old problem that is still causing difficulty. University of Illinois veterinarian M. E. Mansfield says that greater emphasis on management is needed to help solve it.

Mansfield says that few drugs have escaped testing, but that none of them can be expected to eliminate the parasite problem. Use of drugs without good management is costly and tends to build false security. Although drugs have their place in an overall control program, Mansfield says they cannot be relied upon as the sole control.

Certain management practices that have shown promise at Dixon Springs regard the ewe and larvae-infected pastures as sources of infection for lambs. Mansfield says that not allowing the ewe and lamb to graze together and weaning the lambs early have been successful there.

Dr. Mansfield has raised lambs that are entirely free of internal parasites by confining the ewe and lamb to elevated, slotted floors and by practicing sanitation and early weaning. Although elevated floors may not be practical for general use, Mansfield says they do allow researchers to produce lambs that serve as test animals for basic studies of parasitism and the environmental factors that are involved. One phase of such research is producing and testing material that may produce immunity to internal parasites.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university located in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 and is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in the United States. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its wide range of research programs. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields. The university's campus is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago, and it covers an area of over 1,000 acres. The University of Chicago is a member of the Association of American Universities and is ranked among the top universities in the world by various international ranking agencies. The university's motto is "The Love of Knowledge," and it is dedicated to the pursuit of truth and the advancement of human knowledge. The University of Chicago is a leading institution in the fields of science, medicine, law, business, and the humanities. It has a strong emphasis on interdisciplinary research and collaboration between different departments and schools. The university's faculty is composed of some of the most talented and innovative minds in their respective fields. The University of Chicago is also known for its commitment to social responsibility and its efforts to address global challenges. It has a long history of supporting community development and social justice initiatives. The university's alumni network is one of the most powerful and influential in the world, with many graduates going on to become leaders in their respective fields. The University of Chicago is a place where the pursuit of knowledge is the highest priority, and it is dedicated to the advancement of human knowledge and the betterment of society.

Special to Farm Advisers

To Enjoy Berries Later,
Start Anthracnose Control Now

URBANA--If you want to enjoy those luscious berries from your brambles--raspberries, blackberries and the like--this summer, start controlling raspberry anthracnose now, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

New infections of the disease appear very early in the spring on new cane growth as small, purplish, slightly raised spots. As the cane grows, the spots enlarge and become oval-shaped with a slightly raised edge. The center of the spot becomes somewhat sunken and grayish. Infections usually occur in April and May.

_____ suggests a spring dormant spray to be applied before the leaves develop. Use either dry lime sulphur at the rate of 6 tablespoons in a gallon of water; or liquid lime sulphur, 4 tablespoons in a gallon of water; or 3 tablespoons of copper sulfate and 3 tablespoons of hydrated lime in one gallon of water.

As soon as new growth starts and again 10 days later as needed, use 50 percent captan at the rate of 1 tablespoon in a gallon of water. Apply this cover spray for the last two times immediately before bloom and just after bloom.

Your farm adviser has two leaflets to help you control raspberry anthracnose. Ask him for Report on Plant Diseases, No. 700: "Raspberry Anthracnose"; and Fruit Leaflet, No. 4: "Pest Control Guide for Blueberries, Brambles, Grapes, Gooseberries and Currants."

Special to Farm Equipment

Early Barley Yield
Very Anticipated

URBANA--If you want to enjoy these beautiful barley fields

our members--antennae, blackberries and the like--this summer,

your controlling responsibility will be

early farm adviser

New information of the disease which very early in the

spring on new crop growth as small, pointed, slightly raised spots

the same color, the spots enlarge and become oval-shaped with a

slightly raised edge. The center of the spot becomes somewhat darker

and grayish. Infection usually occurs in April and May.

_____ suggests a similar treatment may be applied

when the leaves develop. The other day I saw a number of the same

tablespoons is a gallon of water; or liquid lime sulphur, 4 table-

spoons in a gallon of water; or 3 tablespoons of copper sulfate and

tablespoons of hydrated lime in one gallon of water.

As soon as new growth starts and again in May later as

needed, use 50 percent copper at the rate of 1 tablespoon in a gallon

of water. Apply this twice again for the last two times immediately

before bloom and just after harvest.

Your farm adviser has two leaflets to help you control early

early anthracnose. Ask him for Report on Plant Diseases, No. 701:

"Early Anthracnose"; and "Leaf Spotting"; and "Leaf Spotting" (No. 702).

at blackberry, raspberry, grapes, gooseberries and currants.

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Special Coverage
Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest

Story No. 1

To Look For _____ County
"Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow"

Three _____ county farmers have been named to a committee charged with finding the steer in the county that best represents the beef carcass of the future.

The animal selected will be entered in a state-wide "Beef Carcass of Tomorrow" Contest sponsored by the University of Illinois.

The contest will climax with a display of the winning carcasses at the U. of I. Cattle Feeders' Day on April 14 in Urbana.

Members of the _____ county carcass selection team are _____ (Name) _____, _____ (Town) _____; _____ (Name) _____, _____ (Town) _____; and _____ (Name) _____, _____ (Town) _____. They were named by Farm Adviser _____.

The three-man committee will devote part of their time during the next few days to traveling around the county looking at beef animals that might qualify for the contest. Final selection of the animal to represent _____ county will be made early in April.

The committee will then make arrangements to have the steer trucked to _____, one of three packing plants in Illinois that have agreed to participate in the Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest. The other two plants are _____ and _____.

-more-

Page 1 of 1

Document ID: 123456789

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Date: 12/31/2023

Author: John Doe
Email: john.doe@example.com

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Add Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow - 2

All steers selected from counties in this part of the state will be delivered to the _____ plant on Thursday, April 7. On that day, U. of I. livestock specialists and packing industry representatives will discuss the merits of each county's steer and then evaluate the animals on the hoof. All area beef producers are invited to participate in this live animal evaluation.

The steers will be slaughtered on April 8, and U. of I. meats division and livestock specialists will select the top two carcasses on April 11. The winning carcasses from each of the three plants will then be sent to Urbana and put on exhibition during the April 14 Cattle Feeders Day.

Carcasses selected for the exhibition will be those that show the greatest degree of quality (as indicated by USDA grade) and the greatest degree of meatiness (as indicated by external fat, loin-eye area, etc.). Final carcass data will be available to all participants and the general public.

The Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest exhibit is only one highlight of the Cattle Feeders Day program. The program will also feature research reports on fortifying corn silage with urea; feeding all-concentrate rations; the effect of market weight on the carcass; merit of cattle; experiences with high-urea Illinois Ruminant Supplement 50; controlling beef cattle insects; and the present status of vitamin A.

-30-

HDN:bh
3/9/66

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a general story about the contest. It may have to be changed somewhat to meet the needs of your county. For example, some counties will have more than three farmers on the selection committee. Also, the story quite naturally lacks localization. We are relying on you to localize your promotion with quotes from committee members, photos, etc.

All things selected from tomorrow in this part of the state will be delivered in the _____, about 10 o'clock, April 7. The first day, U. of L. livestock specialists and general industry representatives will discuss the status of some country's stock and then discuss the status of the state. All other stock specialists will discuss the status of their own state's stock.

The state will be inaugurated on April 10 and 11. The state's livestock and livestock specialists will discuss the top two states on April 10. The livestock specialists from each of the three states will then be sent to discuss and give the livestock specialists the April 14 (Friday) session.

Additional sessions for the specialists will be held on April 15 and 16. The specialists will discuss the status of their own state's stock and the status of the state's stock. The specialists will discuss the status of their own state's stock and the status of the state's stock. The specialists will discuss the status of their own state's stock and the status of the state's stock.

The first session of the Tomorrow's Country session is only the first of the state's livestock specialists. The session will also discuss the status of the state's stock and the status of the state's stock. The session will also discuss the status of the state's stock and the status of the state's stock. The session will also discuss the status of the state's stock and the status of the state's stock.

William A.

1/1/10

Additional copies of Tomorrow - 2. This is a general survey of the state's livestock and livestock specialists. The session will also discuss the status of the state's stock and the status of the state's stock. The session will also discuss the status of the state's stock and the status of the state's stock. The session will also discuss the status of the state's stock and the status of the state's stock.

Special to Farm Advisers

Special Coverage
Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest

Story No. 2

Local Steer Selected For
Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow Contest

A steer owned by _____ (Name) _____ of _____ (Town) _____ has been selected as the _____ county entry in the Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest sponsored by the University of Illinois.

The _____ county animal will be entered in competition with steers from _____ (No.) _____ nearby counties on Thursday, April 7, when all area entries are delivered to the _____ (Company Name) _____ packing plant in _____ (Town) _____, one of three packing plants in the state cooperating in the contest.

University of Illinois animal scientists and meats specialists will select the top carcass entered at _____ (Town) _____. That carcass will then be delivered to Urbana to be put on public exhibition during the U. of I. Cattle Feeders Day program on April 14.

Also on exhibition during Cattle Feeders Day will be carcasses from two other areas of the state. U. of I. meats specialists will select the state's top carcass from these three regional entries.

Farm Adviser _____ said that the _____ (Owner's Name) _____ animal was chosen as _____ county's entry by a selection committee he appointed some weeks ago.

Committee members were _____ (Names and Addresses) _____. They have spent the past few weeks traveling throughout the county looking at animals that might best qualify for the contest.

-more-

Special Coverage

Local News Selected For
East Chicago of Tribune

Page No. 1

A story issued by _____ of _____ (Town) _____ was _____ selected as the _____ county story in the _____ tomorrow contest sponsored by the University of Illinois.

The _____ county animal will be entered in _____ competition with stories from _____ nearby counties on Thursday, April 7, when all area entries are delivered to the _____ (County Name) _____ plant in _____ (Town) _____, one of three locations holding in the state _____ participating in the contest.

University of Illinois animal experimenters and media _____ will select the top contest entries at _____ (Town) _____ This _____ contest will then be delivered to Urbana to be put on exhibit _____ during the U. of I. Cattle Feeder Day program on April 14.

Also an exhibition during Cattle Feeder Day will be _____ stories from two other areas of the state. U. of I. _____ will select the state's top stories from these three regional entries. _____ with that the _____ (County Name)

Animal was chosen as _____ county's entry by a _____ committee he appointed _____ weeks ago. _____ (Town) _____ (Town) _____

They have _____ past few weeks traveling throughout the county looking at animals that _____ might best qualify for the contest.

_____ says the selection committee has made arrangements to have the (Owner's Name) steer trucked to (Town) on April 7. On that day U. of I. livestock specialists and packing industry representatives will discuss the merits of each county's steer and then evaluate the animals on the hoof. All area beef producers are invited to participate in this live-animal evaluation.

The steers will be slaughtered on April 8 and U. of I. meats and livestock specialists will select the top carcass on April 11. That carcass will be delivered to Urbana.

_____ says the carcass selected for exhibition will be the one that shows the greatest degree of quality (as indicated by USDA grade) and the greatest degree of meatiness (as indicated by external fat, loin-eye area, etc.). Final carcass data will be available to all participants and the general public.

-30-

HDN:bh
3/10/66

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is definitely a local story and therefore is extremely difficult to write from this end of the line. What we have provided here is simply a skeleton story. You should be able to write a number of other articles (with photos) about your county contest entry.

For example: Talk to the winning farmer to find out how the animal was raised. Ask the committee members why they chose this particular animal. Get a general story from the committee describing the difficulties they encountered, numbers of animals they looked at, general carcass condition of beef animals in your county, etc.

In short, this contest is a prime example of the farm adviser's opportunity for using local mass media as an extension teaching aid. Try to take advantage of it.

Signature: _____

70 [redacted] 10/10/12 10:32 AM [redacted] 10/10/12 10:32 AM

Local 7, on May 11, 1960, advised that it had received information that the following individuals had been arrested:

THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

— *doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0142104.g002*

(continued from page 6)

1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 2364-2365, 2365-2366, 2366-2367, 2367-2368, 2368-2369, 2369-2370, 2370-2371, 23

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

That carcass will be delivered in 10 days.

of infection, and illness in people taking and using their own or

For all information and comments, please contact the author at john@johnmccall.com.

to all participants and the research project.

- 01 -

doi:10.1017/S002229240000159

...this is definitely a local thing and therefore is the

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF REVENUE
JAN 10 1906

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES EARL RAY, DECEASED, CASE NO. 92-10000-01.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. Example: Talk to the winning team to find out how the school will

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

...the Committee on the ...

1977. *How do we know what we know?* New York: Basic Books.

Special to Farm Advisers

Special Coverage
Beef Carcass of Tomorrow

Story No. 3

UI Animal Scientists Explain Reason
For Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow Contest

Why are Illinois extension specialists putting so much effort and time behind the Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest now under way in _____ county?

University of Illinois extension specialists T. R. Greathouse and H. G. Russell say the objective of the contest is to emphasize the importance of beef carcass quality and meatiness.

"Producers must be interested in producing, finishing and marketing cattle that will produce quality carcasses," Greathouse explains. "Consumers prefer meat that is tender, juicy and flavorful, but object to retail cuts with excess fat.

"Each pound of fat trim that is removed reduces the percentage of carcass weight that can be sold over the retail counter. It also reduces the retailer's margin and boosts the price of meat to the consumer."

Greathouse points out that pork producers have made important progress in improving carcass quality and meatiness in hogs.

"We need to work more at the job in the beef industry," he adds. "We have the knowledge and the bloodlines and strains of cattle to produce beef that meets consumer preference. Now we need to put that knowledge to work."

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SPECIAL DELIVERY
DEPT. OF COMMERCE

May 1, 1917

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Very much interested in the progress of the work of the
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University of Chicago Extension School, Chicago, Ill.

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Special to Farm Advisers

"Buy" Oats For Four Cents
A Bushel; Treat Seed

You have a chance to buy oats for four cents a bushel this spring, and that's what you'll do if you treat your seed before you plant, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Seed treatment costs an average of 12 cents an acre, and you'll usually gain at least three bushels an acre by treating your seed.

Seed treatment controls such diseases as oat smut, seed-borne bacterial blight, scab and root and crown rots. Most oat varieties used to be resistant to smuts, but apparently new races are cropping up. Last year several varieties of oats contained smut, _____ reports.

_____ suggests using Ceresan, Chipcote, Ortho LM or Panogen 15 or 42 if seed is treated commercially.

If you want to treat the seed yourself, two new chemicals are available this year for drill-box application. _____ suggests using Ceresan M-DB or Panogen X.

If you have other questions on seed treatment, stop at the county extension office for additional information.

Special to Farm Advisor

Buy? Date For For Sale
Labels, Great Deal

You have a chance to buy some of the best seed this
country has ever seen. It is the best seed you have ever
seen. _____ County Farm Advisor _____
_____ costs an average of 12 cents per bushel, and you'll
gain at least three bushels in seed by buying from them.
Seed treatment controls such diseases as root rot, seedling
rot, blight, and root and stem rot. Seed of varieties
used to be resistant to rot, but unfortunately now have the same
rot. Last year several varieties of seed were damaged and
rotted.
_____ suggests using Green, Uniform, or 12
or 13 or 14 as seed is treated commercially.
If you want to treat the seed yourself, use one of the
and continue this year for further information.
_____ suggests using Green 12-13 or 14 or 15 X
If you have other questions on seed treatment, stop at the
county extension office for additional information.

11/11/11
11/11/11

Special to Farm Advisers

Fertilize For Maximum Corn Yields

Early planting, reduced tillage with adequate weed control, high plant populations and full-season hybrids all contribute to maximum corn yields. But most important, and enhancing all other good practices of corn production, is adequate fertility, says University of Illinois agronomist George McKibben.

Fertility includes plant food elements present in the soil as determined by soil tests and currently applied elements. McKibben emphasizes that adequate fertility for maximum profitable yields differs with plant population, row spacing, type of hybrid and other controllable factors.

Last year, corn growing on bottomland Belknap silt loam at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center in southern Illinois, yielded 152 bushels. The soil test for this land was a pH of 7.1, P_1 of 14 (low), P_2 of 96 (high) and K of 110 (medium). This soil with 120 pounds of K_2O added made the 152-bushel yield. Fertility treatments in excess of 60 pounds of P_2O_5 , 120 pounds of K_2O and 100 pounds of N per acre did not increase yields above 175 bushels. This was on a corn population of 18 thousand plants per acre in 40-inch rows.

McKibben reports that each of the top eight producers in the 100-Bushel Corn Club in Washington County in 1964 produced over 100 bushels per acre in spite of a very dry season. These producers' average fertilizer rates were as follows: nitrogen, 96 pounds; P_2O_5 , 70 pounds; and K_2O , 87 pounds.

To: County Extension Advisers

March 10, 1966

(date)

From: Marshal McGlamery

(name)

Extension Weed Specialist

(title)

Here's A News Story Tip

Subject: The 1966 "Weed Season"

Applicable area: Entire state where weeds are a problem.

THE PROBLEM: Difficulties encountered by specialists attempting to identify weeds.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Specify whether it's a curiosity or panic situation. If control recommendations are necessary, say so. Some people only want to know what the weed is.

If the weed is the type that will dry en route, put it in a plastic bag or wrap it in a dampened paper towel. Too often weeds come in an envelope, become brittle, break en route and are impossible to identify.

If the weed is in flower or in seed, it is simpler to identify. Give details on location of weed. Is it in the field, fencerow or forest?

Consult the weed control material in the county office. Slide sets and bulletins should help. You'll speed up your chances for identification if you send the weed to the proper specialist.

For weed problems in field crops, contact: E. L. Knake or Marshal McGlamery, N-305b Turner Hall.

On control of aquatic weeds (farm ponds and lakes), write: Robert Hiltibran, 275 Natural Resources.

For identification and control of lawn weeds, write: Jack Butler, 104 Floriculture.

On control of weeds in ornamentals and flowers, write: J. B. Gartner, 100 Floriculture.

On control of weeds in vegetable crops, write: H. J. Hopen, 208 Vegetable Crops.

On control of weeds in forest plantings, write: W. F. Bulkley, 211 Mumford Hall.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Plant For Higher Corn Yields

If it doesn't rain or if corn plants suffer severe moisture stress, yields from either high- or low-population plantings will not be very high. But University of Illinois agronomist George McKibben at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center says that yields from the high-population corn will be no lower than those from low-population corn. Therefore, McKibben advises corn growers to be optimistic concerning moisture and to plant at the higher rates to take advantage of moisture as it occurs.

In population tests during 1964--a very dry season--at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center, McKibben found that high, low and medium rates of planting produced the same yields. Low populations produced heavier ears but no more total grain than higher populations. Yield from 11,000 plants per acre was 71 bushels, yield from 15,000 plants was 70 bushels and yield from 18,000 plants was 73 bushels.

A more favorable moisture condition existed in 1965 population tests at Dixon Springs. Yields were 125, 137 and 147 bushels for the respective plant populations of 12,000, 16,000 and 20,000 plants per acre.

Don't expect corn that is not growing in the field to produce a yield. The pessimist, expecting limited moisture, fails to realize a full yield potential and gains nothing, even in dry years, by planting at lower rates. McKibben's advice, "Be an optimist at planting time; plant at higher rates that are consistent with fertility and soils; and let the rain fall where it may."

[Faint, illegible text]

Special to Farm Advisers

Nitrogen Losses Can Be High

A study on corn at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Agricultural Center in 1965 confirmed that nitrogen losses under certain weather conditions can be quite high. George McKibben, agronomist, says that a saturated soil and high soil temperatures made nitrogen applied and plowed down in January much less effective than nitrogen applied side-dress at lay-by.

A fescue sod on upland Grantsburg silt loam was plowed in January. On some plots, 167 pounds of nitrogen were plowed down. Average yield for these plots was 120 bushels. On some plots, 167 pounds of nitrogen were disked-in prior to planting. These plots yielded 126 bushels. Other plots were side-dressed at lay-by with only 40 pounds of nitrogen and yielded 132 bushels. Corn receiving no nitrogen either before or after planting yielded 112 bushels.

McKibben points out that soil and weather conditions in southern Illinois are often such that nitrogen applied to corn at lay-by is more effective than nitrogen plowed down in the fall or winter. This was especially true last year.

ARTICLE XXV. OF THE CONSTITUTION

A study was made at the University of Illinois School of Public Health in 1914, 1915 and 1916, of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the State of Illinois. The study was conducted by the Illinois State Board of Health, and the results are given in the following tables. The study was conducted in the following manner: A list of all the hospitals in the State was obtained, and the records of all the patients who had been treated for tuberculosis were examined. The results of the study are given in the following tables.

The following table shows the prevalence of tuberculosis in the State of Illinois, by county, for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. The table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis, the number of deaths, and the number of recoveries, for each county. The table also shows the total number of cases, deaths and recoveries for the State as a whole. The table is divided into three parts, one for each year, and the results for each year are given in the following tables.

Special to Farm Advisers

Dean Bentley To Speak
At Ag Forum Luncheon

URBANA--Orville G. Bentley, dean, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will discuss the importance of high-quality education to the agricultural industries at the 8th Agricultural Industries Forum luncheon in Chicago, March 23. The forum is scheduled for the Chicago Circle Center, March 22-23.

Dean Bentley is one of 10 specialists who recently accompanied Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman on a tour of Vietnam. Their assignment was to observe the state of agriculture and make recommendations for helping the South Vietnamese upgrade it.

Following registration Tuesday morning, the forum will open with a general session featuring discussion of the expanding role of credit in agricultural industries and the university's role in agricultural finance.

Agribusiness financing will be further emphasized in special session meetings. Other special interest sessions are planned for food distribution, dairy marketing, egg and poultry marketing, equipment, feed and chemical industries, grain marketing and livestock marketing.

For additional information about the forum, write to R. P. Bentz, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

1992-1993

Special to Farm Advisers

Clean Up, Don't Burn Up

Spring is clean-up time. Even with spring rains, weeds and leaves are often dry. Without meaning to, you can start a fire in the woods "as easy as you drop a hat," says extension forester W. F. Bulkley. Only one tiny spark may cause a blazing fire.

Carelessness is the cause of most woods fires. So don't leave that lighted cigarette butt, embers or burning leaves and dry weeds in a field or in the yard, cautions Bulkley.

Fire causes woods to take a "terrific beating," says Bulkley. It also means less game for the hunter. Destroying valuable trees sets the clock back 10 to 75 years. Those burned tree trunks aren't worth much. And the young trees just aren't there any more.

If you must burn brush or leaves, get the proper tools and do the job right. Use a shovel to make a fireline, and fight the flames with a hose or a burlap bag. As an added precaution, get help. You may not be able to control the fire alone, warns Bulkley.

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WFB:JJF:bh
3/17/66

To: County Extension Advisers

March 17, 1966

(date)

From: M. D. McGlamery
(name)

Extension Agronomist
(title)

Here's A News Story Tip

Subject: Limitations on Ramrod

Applicable area: Primarily northern Illinois, but wherever silage is used.

THE PROBLEM: Supplement to Circular 856, "1966 Guide for Weed Control and Field Crops," doesn't specify limitations on Ramrod. It is not cleared for use on silage corn.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Under present clearance, corn (forage) on which Ramrod has been used as a pre-emergence herbicide cannot be fed to or grazed on by animals. Soybean clearance is as cited in circular, for seed beans only. The Ramrod label carries these limitations. With any pesticide, read the label. It's especially true with Ramrod.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCALIZING: Contact local outlets. Call attention to label restrictions. Picture possibilities, depending on local situation.

Special to Farm Advisers

Tree Planting Nears,
Handle Seedlings Carefully

Tree planting time is near. Shipments to southern Illinois are already under way, according to University of Illinois extension forester Ted Curtin. Nurseries begin lifting and shipping seedlings as soon as the frost leaves the ground. This means that if you're buying from a nearby nursery you can generally plant as soon as you get the trees, says Curtin.

Trees are usually shipped by express or United Parcel Service and are packed in wet moss. Usually the buyer is notified when the trees are shipped so that he can follow up on any delays which may cause heating or drying that could kill the stock. He can also prepare to handle the new stock properly.

If possible, plant the trees as soon as you receive them, says Curtin. If you need to store trees, keep them in storage no longer than two weeks and keep the bundles moist and cool. Any area that is protected from the sun and wind, such as the back porch or an unheated garage, will serve the purpose. If temperatures are severe, move the trees to the basement or some other cool place to prevent freezing.

If you must hold the trees for extended periods--more than 10 to 14 days--heel them in by putting them nearly upright in a trench. Locate the trench in a shaded and wind-protected place. Make the trench deep enough to accommodate the roots without bending them when the trees rest against the slanted side of the trench. In heeling-in the trees, cut the strings around the small tree bundles and spread the individual trees along the slanted wall of the trench. Then replace the soil, making sure to pack it firmly around the roots. Leave no roots exposed, and water as necessary to prevent root drying.

If you expect trees to grow well, never let the roots become dry, and plant the trees before new growth begins, advises Curtin.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story was released over the UPI Wire Service on April 14. We are making the story available to you to localize for use in your county.

Jersey County Farmer Wins Illinois
Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow Contest

An Angus-Hereford crossbred steer fed by Charles Strunk of Fidelity (Jersey County) topped beef carcasses from 33 Illinois counties to win Illinois' second Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest.

Second place went to an Angus carcass produced by Ray Larson of Maple Park (DeKalb County). The contest was sponsored by the University of Illinois and the Cooperative Extension Service.

The award-winning carcass was named during the annual Cattle Feeders Day program April 14 on the U. of I. campus. The announcement climaxed a six-week search for the top beef carcass in the state.

U. of I. meat specialists and animal scientists made the final selection from the six steer carcasses that finished high enough in regional judging to be sent to Urbana for final evaluation.

A Shorthorn steer owned by Gilbert Uphoff and A. E. Staley, Jr., of Shelbyville (Shelby County) placed third in the contest. Angus steers took the final three placings.

Fourth place went to an Angus owned by Robert Strangland of Morris (Grundy County). An Angus fed by Walter Herrmann of Brimfield (Peoria County) placed fifth, and an Angus from the feedlot of Vogel Farm of Pekin (Tazewell County) placed sixth.

Add Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow - 2

Strunk's winning steer weighed 1,080 pounds at time of slaughter. The chilled carcass graded choice plus and dressed out at 62.9 percent. The carcass showed a loin-eye area of 13.54 square inches. Meat specialists estimated the retail yield of the carcass at 67.7 percent.

Steers entered in the U. of I. Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest were selected by special committees in each participating county. Committee members, who were named by the county farm adviser, were charged with selecting the one steer in the county that they felt best represented the carcass of the future.

Steers from the 33 counties that participated in the contest were slaughtered regionally at the Swift & Company Packing Plant at Rochelle, the Armour & Company Packing Plant at Peoria's Union Stock Yards, or the Swift and Company Packing Plant at National Stock Yards near East St. Louis.

U. of I. animal scientists selected the two top carcasses from each of these packing plants. These carcasses were shipped to Urbana for final judging.

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HDN:bh
4/14/66

Special to Farm Advisers

Save Time With Good Milking Practices

Some Illinois dairymen were milking about twice as many cows per milker unit hourly as others in a recent University of Illinois dairy farm survey.

"The milking machine units were on the cows an average of 3.9 minutes in the 'fast' milking herds and 6.3 minutes in the 'slow' milking herds," explains Leo Fryman, U. of I. dairy scientist.

Fryman says the primary reasons for the time differences were variations in milking machine efficiency and in ways the cows were milked and managed. He gives these rules-of-thumb for milking that have been proved effective by successful dairymen:

1. Follow the same routine at every milking. Avoid the unusual, and allow nothing to frighten or disturb the cows. An excited cow does not respond completely to the let-down stimulus. The result is slow and incomplete milk removal.
2. Use a disposable, clean paper towel or cloth to wash and massage the teats and udders of cows to stimulate milk let-down. Attach the milker unit within 1/2 to 1 minute after stimulation.
3. As soon as milk flow stops, machine-strip the cows by gently pulling down on the teat cups while massaging the udder with the other hand. Avoid prolonged machine stripping.
4. Before moving the machine from one cow to another, dip the teat cups in warm water. Then dip them in a clean sanitizing solution.

Add Good Milking Practices - 2

5. Don't try to operate more than two bucket-type units per man or more than three pipeline units in a parlor.

6. Change the teat cup liners before small cracks appear on the inside surface.

7. Operate the milking machine at the vacuum level recommended by the manufacturer. Inspect the milking installation often to make sure that it is operating at top efficiency.

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4/14/66

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To: County Extension Advisers

April 20, 1966

(date)

From: H. B. Petty

(name)

Extension Entomologist

(title)

Here's A News Story Zip

Subject: Restrictions on soil insecticides

Applicable area: Entire state where soybeans are grown

THE PROBLEM: University of Illinois entomologists do not recommend the use of aldrin or heptachlor to control soil insects attacking the roots of soybeans. Aldrin and heptachlor can still be used to control soil insects on corn. White grubs severely damaged soybeans in eastern Illinois last year. Grubs feed heavily in May, attacking soybeans and roots of any plants, including weeds.

RECOMMENDATIONS: DO NOT USE ALDRIN OR HEPTACHLOR AS A SOIL INSECTICIDE ON SOYBEANS.

Do not plant soybeans in those fields where grubs were serious last year. In such fields, plant legumes or corn on which aldrin or heptachlor can be used. The recommended rate for corn is three pounds of aldrin or heptachlor, broadcast and disked in. As another alternative, plant soybeans--if grubs have been a problem--in early June. Grubs will have matured and started to pupate by that time. They will emerge as June beetles next spring. At present there are no insecticides that U. of I. entomologists can confidently recommend that will control white grubs and can be used acceptably on soybeans.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCALIZING: Use this story only if farmers in your area had problems with soil insects attacking soybeans last year.

To: County Extension Advisers

April 20, 1966

(date)

From: Marshal McGlamery
(name)

Extension Agronomist
(title)

Here's A News Story Tip

Subject: Herbicide shortages

Applicable area: Entire state where weeds are a problem

THE PROBLEM: After a good corn year in 1965, farmers see more potential for using herbicides to control weeds. In some cases the demand for preemergence herbicides has outstripped production.

Some of the factors causing herbicide shortages are greater-than-anticipated use by manufacturers, heavier application--broadcast instead of band--per acre, narrow rows, and lack of facilities to manufacture, especially granules.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Weeds can reduce yields 20 to 30 percent, so in most cases herbicide investment should be profitable. The farmer must still decide what herbicide he will use, based on soil type, individual weed problem and its seriousness, crop tolerance, available equipment, and supply of herbicides available locally.

Circular 932, "Using Preemergence Herbicides," rates chemicals on control of specific weeds, persistence in soil, handling precautions, and other factors.

Depending on supplies of herbicides and on weather, some farmers may have to rely more on timely cultivation to control weeds this year than they have in recent years.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCALIZING: Pinpoint the local situation. This appears to be a good opportunity to plug the new circular. If most of your farmers have ordered herbicides, it's an opportunity to compliment them for their planning. Typical field pictures of the local situation would be in order.

To: County Extension Advisers

April 20, 1966

(date)

From: H. B. Petty

Extension Entomologist

(name)

(title)

Here's A News Story Tip

Subject: Pesticide Applicators' License School

Applicable area: Entire state

THE PROBLEM: The law now requires licenses for people applying pesticides--primarily to food crops--for more than two farmers besides themselves.

The State Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industry, the U. of I. College of Agriculture and the Illinois Natural History Survey have cooperated in holding five schools to prepare potential applicators for license examination. Many who will be required to have such a license were not aware of these schools. Many prospective applicators have requested one more school prior to taking the license examination.

RECOMMENDATIONS: A four-hour school of instruction will be held in Springfield on May 20. Let prospective applicators know about this school. The school will start at 10:00 a.m. in the auditorium of the Illinois Building, State Fairgrounds. The examination can be taken at any time on appointment, but this will be the last school this year. After the four hours of lectures on May 20, the Department will give the license examination.

Prospective applicators who wish to attend this school should pre-register with the State Department of Agriculture. The address is given below.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCALIZING: Depending on the local situation, you may want to alert potential applicators by column, letter or radio. If you do not have details of the law, encourage potential applicators to write to the State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry, Emerson Building, Springfield, Illinois.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Alfalfa Weevils Strike
Southern Illinois Crop

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Weevils may damage alfalfa in counties as far north as Highway 50.)

The alfalfa weevil, which has caused widespread damage to Kentucky alfalfa stands, now is busily chewing on _____ county alfalfa, according to Farm Adviser _____. University of Illinois extension entomologists warn that the pest may seriously damage alfalfa as far north as Highway 50.

Damage in _____ county varies. _____ advises examining the alfalfa regularly during the next three to five weeks. Alfalfa weevils are feeding hungrily on alfalfa plants in mixed stands, old established stands and last year's seedings. In some cases the green larvae of the weevil are already present on every terminal leaf. In other fields, the adults are busily laying eggs on the alfalfa stems. Larvae that hatch from these eggs will severely damage the plants in three weeks or so, says _____.

If 75 percent of the alfalfa plant's terminal leaves show larval feeding, it will pay to spray to control this new pest. In Kentucky, where the weevil has been established longer, entomologists recommend a 50 percent figure. The weevil builds up its population if left uncontrolled, _____ points out.

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Special to York News

Alaska Wildlife Service
Department of Fish and Game

EDITOR'S NOTE: Game's new game office in connection with the
at Highway 20.

The office itself, which has caused widespread damage in
Laramie game office, now is busy chasing on _____ country
office, according to game office. _____
of Laramie game office employees with the game office
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Add Alfalfa Weevil Strikes - 2

If farmers cut at bud or first-bloom stage, as recommended for high-quality hay, they may have to apply an insecticide to second growth as well as the first crop. At temperatures above 50 degrees, _____ suggests using malathion at the rate of one pound per acre. A commercially prepared combination that will apply 1/2 pound of diazinon and one pound of methoxychlor per acre can also be used. Experienced pesticide applicators who wear protective clothing and heed other precautions can apply parathion or azinphosmethyl (Guthion) at the rate of 1/2 pound per acre.

Your farm adviser has detailed information on the alfalfa weevil as well as tips on controlling other insects. Ask for Circular 899, "Insect Control for Field Crops."

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JJF:bh
4/21/66

11. The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the last year. It is divided into two main sections: a general survey of the work done and a detailed account of the results of the various experiments. The general survey is given in the first section and the detailed account in the second. The first section is divided into three parts: a general survey of the work done, a description of the apparatus used, and a description of the methods used. The second section is divided into four parts: a description of the results of the experiments, a discussion of the results, a comparison of the results with the results of other experiments, and a conclusion. The results of the experiments are given in the first part of the second section. The discussion of the results is given in the second part of the second section. The comparison of the results with the results of other experiments is given in the third part of the second section. The conclusion is given in the fourth part of the second section.

Special to Farm Advisers

Soybean Yield Contest Announced

Any _____ county farmer growing at least 10 acres of soybeans this year can enter the Illinois Five-Acre Soybean Yield Contest, according to Farm Adviser _____.

The state contest is sponsored by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association with the cooperation of the Cooperative Extension Service. The _____ County Extension Council will organize and operate the local contest in accordance with state contest rules.

County contestants can designate the area chosen for the contest at harvest time. They can make only one entry per farming unit.

To be eligible for the state contest, _____ county contestants must send entry blanks and a \$2.00 entry fee to Dr. W. O. Scott, 305c Turner Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana 61901. Entries must be made prior to July 15, 1966. Make fees payable to the Illinois Crop Improvement Association. Final reports are due December 1, 1966.

Cass county's John Reiser won the 1964 contest with a record 73-bushel average yield. Last year he topped his own record with an 82-bushel average. (You may want to localize this story with mention of your county winners.)

Illinois has been the leading soybean-producing state in the nation since the 1920s. This contest provides an opportunity to recognize superior yields--on an individual and state basis--and to obtain worthwhile cultural information that will help all _____ county soybean growers.

Detailed information on the Illinois Five-Acre Soybean Yield Contest is available at the county extension office.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Don't Use Too Much Urea In Dairy Ration;
Mix It Thoroughly With The Feed

Since the price of urea is favorable, you may want to consider using it in your dairy rations.

But don't use too much, warns _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Dairy scientists generally recommend that urea make up no more than 1 percent of the total feed (dry basis) that dairy cows receive.

Also, make sure that the feed is mixed well enough to distribute the urea evenly throughout each daily allowance, _____ says.

If you use straight urea in the grain mix, the problem of how much to feed is simple. First, determine the total pounds of dry hay and grain fed.

Add to this the pounds of dry matter fed in silage or green feed. Then divide the total into the pounds of urea in the grain and silage fed to each cow. The answer should not exceed 1 percent.

_____ notes that most urea used in dairy grain mixtures is bought in commercially mixed protein supplements. It takes a little pencil work to figure the amount of urea in some of these feeds, since they show only the percentage of protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN). Where this is true, you will have to divide the figure given for NPN by 2.62 to determine the approximate amount of urea in the feed.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Early-Cut Alfalfa Pays Off

More and more _____ county farmers are finding that bud-stage alfalfa pays off in higher yields and better quality, says Farm Adviser _____. Early-cut forage is higher in digestibility, protein and palatability and lower in lignin than forage cut later, he adds.

Research shows that you lose roughly 1/2 percent per day in digestibility as plants mature through May and early June. Alfalfa harvested on June 10 will therefore have at least 10 percent less digestibility than alfalfa cut on May 20. The loss occurs in the field, and no matter how you harvest the crop you won't recover it.

Plant protein is also dropping while your plants stand in the field. Crude protein can often be above 20 percent in bud-stage alfalfa and slip to 15 percent as the alfalfa passes into full bloom.

Much of the fiber increase in late-cut alfalfa is woody lignin. It brings a triple problem. It takes up space in the animal that could hold digestible material. It holds up the digestive process so that animals feel full longer and thus eat less often. Also, plants high in lignin are often stemmy and tough, so animals eat less of them.

Taking off the first harvest early often brings an unexpected bonus. When alfalfa is harvested in mid-to-late May, the soil normally still has plenty of spring moisture and regrowth is rapid. Second-cutting yields taken in mid-to-late June often match first-cutting yields.

Add Early-Cut Alfalfa Pays Off - 2

Early and frequent cutting doesn't damage alfalfa stands of the vigorous new varieties. They bounce back eagerly for more. Several of them yield in the seven- to nine-ton range.

Harvesting dates depend on your location. In northern Illinois, aim for three cuttings, taking off the first before June 1 and the last by September 1. In central Illinois, plan to cut four times, starting on May 15 to 25, and finish about September 7 to allow the alfalfa time to store root reserves for winter. In the southern part of the state, start by May 10. Here five cuts are possible, although summer drought will hold up growth in many years. (Edit for your location.)

Early first cutting of your alfalfa may compete with your corn and soybean planting or cultivating. But many _____ county farmers plant corn and beans earlier and use herbicides to hold back the weeds. So, if alfalfa is an important part of your feeding operation, consider the feed value you can gain from bud-stage alfalfa that you will lose if you harvest later, _____ advises.

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1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Use Preemergence Herbicides
Whenever Possible

Rain in many parts of _____ County means delayed planting. Farmers might feel they can't slow down enough to put on preemergence herbicides. But using preemergence herbicides should still be your top choice for controlling weeds, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Preemergence herbicides work an average of three out of four years. They are generally more reliable with less crop damage than postemergence chemicals, and they give you more choices. If pre-emergence herbicides don't work, you still have a choice of rotary hoeing, postemergence chemicals and cultivation as methods of controlling weeds, _____ points out.

_____ County farmers may show a renewed interest in early rotary hoeing because weather kept them from applying pre-emergence herbicides. Rotary hoeing is most effective when weeds are just "popping through" the soil. Or as University of Illinois weed specialist Marshal McGlamery puts it, "When the fuzz begins to show, go, go, go with the rotary hoe."

Besides allowing more choices for weed control, preemergence herbicides don't compete with corn yields as do postemergence materials. And the longer weeds grow, the bigger "bite" they take out of

-more-

7-10-1953 (continued)

Exhibit 100 of 100

Winnipeg, Manitoba
 1960

_____ County Farm Advisor
will be your best choice for obtaining needed help
resurgence herbicides. But using preemergence herbicides
planting. Farmers might feel they can't find new energy in the
late in many parts of _____ County where rainfall

...and they are generally more reliable with less crop damage than ...

[illegible]

And the longer we live, the more we grow, the more we learn, the more we know, the more we love, the more we live.

Add Use Preemergence Herbicides - 2

yields. In U. of I. research, six-inch weeds reduced yields two percent; nine-inch weeds reduced the yield by three percent.

If you must use a postemergence herbicide to control weeds, use 2,4-D for broadleaved weeds. It's still the most inexpensive and effective. Atrazine is cleared for use as a preemergence or post-emergence herbicide. But be sure to spray weeds before they are an inch and a half tall. Lorox at the two-pound rate may be used as a direct spray. Dowpon can be used, but leaflifters are a must, since the chemical is translocated if it gets on the corn leaf. Clobber, a new chemical, may also fit into your postemergence weed control program.

Your farm adviser has details which may be helpful in deciding which method you use in controlling weeds this year.

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JJF:bh
5/4/66

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Heifers And Calves May
Need Grain While On Pasture

Dairy heifer feeding and management is easy during the summer. But, because it is so easy, some dairymen tend to neglect heifers during this period. The result is undersized animals at the normal calving age.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says that heifers over one year of age can usually get most of the protein and energy they need from rapidly growing legume-grass pastures. However, when pasture growth slows down in midsummer, some grain or hay, or both, must be fed. It's important to keep a close watch on pasture conditions at all times.

Heifers can eat the same grain mixture as is fed to the milking herd. The exact amount fed will depend on the condition of the heifers and on pasture quality.

Two to four pounds of grain daily is usually adequate to supply the extra energy heifers need. Reduce the amount of grain if they start getting fat.

_____ notes that calves under six months of age must get most of their nutrient requirement from grain and stored roughages. A small pasture area will give young calves a place to exercise in the sun. But don't expect them to get a high proportion of their feed from the pasture forage.

-more-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DECEMBER 10, 1918

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
[Signature]
[Title]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Title]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Title]

Add Heifers And Calves May Need Grain - 2

Heifers of all ages need free access to salt and dicalcium phosphate or other suitable minerals. They also need plenty of shade and water.

For normal growth, Holstein heifers should make an average daily gain of about 1.5 pounds. Brown Swiss should gain about 1.4 pounds daily, Ayrshires 1.3 pounds, Guernseys 1.2 pounds and Jerseys 1.1 pounds.

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LRF:HDN:bh
5/19/66

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2000

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF
MAY 23, 1966

Special to Farm Advisers

Shaping Christmas Trees Pays

Christmas is still half a year away, but Illinois Christmas tree growers have found that a little extra effort spent shaping and shearing in June means more profit from high-quality trees next winter, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Not many practices will boost returns fivefold. But on one of the 33 county cooperative extension forestry demonstrations, the Boyle Brothers of Putnam County harvested shaped trees worth five times as much as unshaped trees from a similar-sized plot. The higher return from high-quality shaped trees was a direct effect of shaping and shearing, according to Marshall-Putnam County Farm Adviser H. D. McLaughlin.

An unusually heavy demand the first year of harvest meant that the Boyles could sell unshaped trees. "Now we offer more well-shaped, dense trees than were sold the first year from the non-shaped demonstration plot. By growing Scotch, white, red and jack pines, and shaping every tree that needs it, we can offer the buyer trees having almost any characteristic--short or long needles, coarse or fine texture and narrow- or wide-crowned trees," says Francis Boyle.

-more-

Add Shaping Christmas Trees Pays - 2

Shaping should usually begin when the trees are in their fourth growing season or when they average about three feet in height, says extension forester W. F. Bulkley, who helped with the Boyle demonstration plot. Some trees were shaped five times. Records show that shaping time varied from 42 seconds for smaller trees up to one minute and 38 seconds for trees in the 6- to 7-foot class. Shaping took an average of four minutes a tree over a five-year period. Without shaping, at least 80 percent of the trees would have fallen below the two upper grades which buyers prefer. And the upper grades command the best prices, Bulkley adds.

Labor for shaping several acres of Christmas trees can be a problem. But Francis Durley's son, Walter, took advantage of an opportunity to learn and earn in an FFA project. He also carried Christmas trees in 4-H Club work, finding it profitable and not as time-consuming as some projects requiring continuous daily activities over a long period.

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WFB:JJF:bh
5/12/66

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Illinois 4-H'ers To Attend Washington, D. C.
Citizenship Short Course

About 200 Illinois 4-H'ers will attend five different summer sessions of the 4-H Citizenship Short Course at the National 4-H Center, Washington, D. C.

According to R. O. Lyon, University of Illinois state 4-H leader, these short courses are designed to teach 4-H members the basic functions of national government and the skills needed to practice citizenship. The 4-H'ers gain an appreciation of their American heritage and learn about the international aspects of citizenship.

Assembly and discussion programs are held at the 4-H center, but much of the short course program takes place on Capitol Hill and at national shrines. 4-H'ers usually meet with government officials to get first-hand information about our nation's government.

Lyon says the following five groups have planned trips to Washington, D. C.:

Members from Macon and adjacent counties will attend the June 12-18 short course. Mrs. Carol Bower, Macon county assistant home adviser, is coordinating the trip.

Will county 4-H'ers will attend the July 17-23 short course. Webster Bay, Will county assistant farm adviser, is in charge.

Bob Frank, Warren county assistant farm adviser, will coordinate the group from Warren and adjacent counties. They will attend the July 31-August 6 session.

Members from Grundy and adjacent counties will attend the August 14-20 short course. Al Pilch, Grundy county farm adviser, will be trip coordinator.

4-H'ers from Tazewell and adjacent counties will attend the August 21-27 session. Elmer Rankin, Tazewell county assistant farm adviser, will coordinate the trip.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4 H'ers To Judge
In State Contest

_____ 4-H members from _____ county will judge in the State 4-H Judging Contest Tuesday, June 28, at the University of Illinois campus, Urbana.

According to _____, _____ county farm adviser, the following 4-H'ers will judge at the U. of I: _____

These members were selected on their ratings in the county judging contest. They will compete with about 1,100 4-H'ers from more than 90 Illinois counties.

The state contest has four divisions. Members will judge dairy, livestock, vegetables or poultry. They will place the classes on the basis of the standards they learned through project work, county judging schools or their local 4-H Club program.

_____ says U. of I. College of Agriculture staff members will give reasons for the official placing of each class. Ribbons will be awarded to individuals and teams receiving A or B ratings.

Winners in the state contest will be invited to another contest in the fall. The state team for each division will be selected at that time.

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4-H Camp Reaches
Every Illinois 4-H'er

ss "The 4-H camping program is an excellent opportunity for 4-H Club members to get many new experiences and adventures in an outdoor setting," says _____, _____ county _____ adviser, "and the camps are in reach of every member."

In northern Illinois 4-H'ers camp at White Eagle near Adeline and at Shaw-waw-nas-see at Manteno. Shaubena 4-H Camp is at Galesburg, and Western Illinois 4-H Camp is near Jacksonville. Southern Illinois Camp is at West Frankfort.

4-H Memorial Camp at Monticello serves the east-central part of Illinois and is the headquarters for the Junior Leadership Conference and Wildlife Conservation Camp.

Camp resources are used to promote the spiritual, mental and social growth of the 4-H Club member, _____ says. Each camp has programs in nature, water activities, crafts and social recreation. Trained staff members help 4-H'ers learn skills in each area.

_____ says most camp sessions are five days long. County extension workers and local 4-H leaders serve as counselors.

Last year over 7,000 4-H members and nearly 600 counselors attended Illinois 4-H camps.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Specialist Gives Pointers For
Making High-Quality Alfalfa Haylage

The two basic feed value differences between high-quality alfalfa haylage and corn silage are that corn silage is a high-energy, low-protein roughage and haylage is a high-protein, low-energy roughage.

However, University of Illinois animal scientists note that too many farmers lose the potential protein in haylage by cutting the hay crop when it's too mature.

"Haylage that's made from mature forage loses most of its protein, and it's still a low-energy roughage," explains U. of I. beef specialist Terry Greathouse. "That's why it's imperative that cattle feeders harvest the alfalfa for haylage when it's in the early stage of growth."

Greathouse gives these pointers for making high-quality haylage:

1. Harvest early. To get maximum feed nutrients from alfalfa and alfalfa mixture, cut when the plant is in the bud or pre-bud stage. Never cut later than the 1/10 bloom stage.
2. Use a hay crusher or conditioner to speed up drying time.

U. of I. ag engineers have shown that first-cutting hay averaging 75 percent moisture at 9 a.m. could be reduced to 20 percent by 2 p.m.

-more-

THE JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF

The two best known differences between the two
theology and the other side are that the one is a
theology of the future and the other is a theology of the
past.

However, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
is not the only one of the many universities in the United States
which are not the only ones of the kind.

"Hague's first book is a study of the history of the
theology and of the history of the church, and it is a study
of the history of the church. This is not a study of the
history of the church, but it is a study of the history of the
church. The history of the church is the history of the
church, and the history of the church is the history of the
church."

Christianity is a religion of the future, and it is a religion
of the future. It is a religion of the future, and it is a
religion of the future.

1. Theology. To the theologian the future is the
future and the future is the future. But when the future is the
future, the future is the future.

2. Theology of the future. Theology of the future is the
theology of the future, and it is the theology of the future.
It is the theology of the future, and it is the theology of the
future.

Add High-Quality Haylage - 2

the next day with a conditioner. Hay cut at the same time, but not conditioned, still contained 25 percent moisture after the same drying period. For minimum field and silo losses, you'll want to chop forage for haylage when it's about 50 percent moisture.

3. Chop the forage into small pieces. Greathouse says a chop of 1/4 inch is best to insure tight, oxygen-free packing in the silo. The forage chopper must be in good repair and have sharp knives to give a uniform 1/4-inch cut.

4. Cover wagons hauling haylage to the silo. If you don't, some of the dryer material will blow out of the wagon on even a moderately windy day. It's usually the high-protein leaves that blow away, leaving stems in the wagon.

5. Distribute the material evenly in the silo. Air pockets mean spoilage-causing oxygen that can ruin haylage surrounding the pocket. Greathouse says a good mechanical distributor is a great aid in making high-quality haylage. It completely eliminates tramping, assures even distribution in the silo and gives maximum silo capacity.

6. Avoid delays in filling the silo. The shorter the filling time, the less the feed loss due to spoilage before the silo is sealed, Greathouse explains.

7. Prevent storage losses by feeding the haylage as soon as you have filled the silo. Farmers who plan to store haylage in a conventional silo for some time before feeding it should cap the silo with either plastic or a few feet of fresh-cut haylage.

Of course, air-tight storage is important, Greathouse explains. Before the haylage operation begins, you'll want to check your silo to make sure that it is tight, especially around the doors, and that there are no cracks in the walls of the structure.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country and its people.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's economy and its development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's society and its culture.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's government and its policies.

The fifth part of the report deals with the environmental situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's natural resources and its environment.

The sixth part of the report deals with the cultural situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's arts and traditions.

The seventh part of the report deals with the health situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's medical system and its health care.

The eighth part of the report deals with the education situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's schools and its education system.

The ninth part of the report deals with the transportation situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's roads and its transportation system.

The tenth part of the report deals with the communication situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's media and its communication system.

The eleventh part of the report deals with the tourism situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's attractions and its tourism industry.

The twelfth part of the report deals with the sports situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's sports teams and its sports industry.

The thirteenth part of the report deals with the science situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's research and its scientific community.

The fourteenth part of the report deals with the technology situation. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very interesting. It gives a good idea of the country's innovations and its technological industry.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Design New Safety Emblem
For Slow-Moving Vehicles

Statistics show that a peaceful-looking two-lane country road is the most likely place for a fatal accident to happen.

The death rate on rural roads is 7.6 fatal accidents per 100 million miles of vehicle travel compared with only 2.6 on the new interstate highway system, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Narrow lanes, poor pavement, inadequate and unsafe roadway design and absence of standard, well-maintained traffic signs and other control devices are among the many reasons for the danger on two-lane country roads, _____ says.

Safety experts say that another primary cause of accidents on rural roads is that high-speed automobiles often share rural roadways with slow-moving vehicles, chiefly tractors and other farm equipment.

Conservative estimates indicate that about 12 million slow-moving vehicles operate regularly on the nation's highways, according to Ordie Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He defines a slow-moving vehicle as one that travels at speeds below 25 miles an hour.

-more-

Collisions occur when the motorist fails to recognize a slow-moving vehicle in the road ahead and control his own vehicle accordingly, Hogsett points out. To solve the problem, researchers at Ohio State University, working under a grant from the Automotive Safety Foundation, developed a special emblem to alert motorists to the presence of a slow-moving vehicle.

This symbol consists of a triangle 16 inches wide and 14 inches high with a yellow-orange fluorescent center and a red reflective border. The fluorescent material "glows" in daylight, and the reflective material, the same as that used on reflective signs and license plates, shines brightly in a headlight's beam. Mounted at the center rear of the vehicle, three to five feet off the ground, the emblem is visible at 500 feet, day or night, with no electrical requirements.

Two states, Ohio and Iowa, have adopted legislation requiring that all slow-moving vehicles operating on the highways display the emblem. More states are expected to do the same.

Prospects are that more than 100,000 SMV emblems will be on vehicles operating on the nation's highways this year and that more will be added continually. As more states require display of the emblem, the major problem will become one of educating drivers to the significance of the emblem.

See the SMV emblem and slow down -- that's the simple message we want to get to drivers everywhere, Hogsett explains.

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RAJ:pg

Cutline For Mat:

This new emblem, 16 inches wide and 14 inches high, with a yellow-orange fluorescent center and a red reflective border, attached to your tractor, wagon or truck, will let the motorist behind you know that you are driving a slow-moving vehicle.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Frost-Damaged Alfalfa
Called A Temporary Setback

The worst that central Illinois farmers can expect from the May 10 frost is a temporary setback in their quest for nine-ton-per-acre alfalfa yields, says University of Illinois agronomist C. N. Hittle. He adds that the first cutting in 1966 from the nine-ton trials at the U. of I. South Farm made 1.8 tons per acre. The "better varieties" in the trial produced 2.5 tons for each of the first cuttings in 1964 and 1965.

"The important thing now is to remove the first cutting--if it hasn't already been harvested--to allow the second cutting to grow while moisture is adequate," says Hittle.

More and more farmers are getting eight-ton yields. With today's excellent alfalfa varieties, 10- to 12-ton yields should be possible in a few years, Hittle predicts.

Proper management plays a key role in high-yielding, high-quality alfalfa forage production. Hittle cites these factors:

1. Early first cutting, followed by frequent--35-day--removal. Modern alfalfa varieties can "take it."
2. Adequate soil fertility. Topdress with phosphorus and potassium to maintain fertility levels needed to produce bumper yields.

-more-

Add Frost-Damaged Alfalfa - 2

3. Harvest to cut field losses. Use a forage chopper or dry the hay quickly to get it off the field.

4. Proper storage. "If you go to forage, go to storage." Since alfalfa must compete with high-value cash crops, alfalfa producers can't afford to lose a crop because rain caught it in the field.

5. A good stand. Good producers know that alfalfa needs a good seedbed, adequate lime and fertilizer, seed inoculation, proper planting depth and proper management of the companion crop.

A farmer's selection of an alfalfa variety depends upon his rotation. If alfalfa stands remain three years or less, the best choice is a Flemish-type, short-term variety. These varieties do not have bacterial wilt resistance necessary for long-term stands.

Alfa, DuPuits, FD-100, Flamande SC-18 and WL-303 belong in this category. The latter, one of the newest short-term varieties, is a United States entry. The other varieties are Flemish. All of them can take an intensive four-cut system and yield well in a short-term stand. WL-303 topped all other varieties last year in the U. of I. nine-ton trials, Hittle points out.

For long-term alfalfa stands, varieties must possess bacterial wilt resistance. Most farmers cut these varieties three or four times per season. Included in the long-term varieties are Cayuga, Progress, WL-202, 525, Vernal, Buffalo and Cody. Saranac, a newly developed Flemish-type alfalfa, shows real promise. It has both the "bounce-back" common to this type and the wilt-resistance characteristic of the long-term varieties.

"What farmers want in an alfalfa variety is the ability to produce second, third and fourth cuttings that more nearly match first-cutting production," says Hittle. Management and variety studies, such as the U. of I. nine-ton trial, check performance of promising alfalfas under state conditions, the U. of I. agronomist concludes.

Special to Farm Advisers

Adequate Grain Prevents Summer
Sag In Milk Production

URBANA--University of Illinois dairy scientist J. G. Cash says that feeding adequate grain to dairy cows to prevent summer sag in milk production is good business this year.

Cash explains that the milk-feed ratio, or the number of pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to a pound of milk, is now favorable for heavier grain feeding.

He gives the following feeding recommendations based on milk production: Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Holsteins and Milking Shorthorn cows producing 50 or more pounds of milk daily should receive 1 pound of grain for every 2 1/2 pounds of milk produced.

Cows producing 30 to 49 pounds of milk daily should receive 1 pound of grain for every 3 pounds of milk produced. One pound of grain for every 4 pounds of milk produced is adequate for cows giving less than 30 pounds of milk daily.

Guernseys and Jerseys should receive about 20 percent more grain in each production category to meet feed requirements associated with their production of a higher percentage of butterfat and non-fat milk solids.

ARTICLE XXIV
OF THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. The American Medical Association is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and surgery, and of improving the medical and surgical education of the people of the United States.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Plan For Farrow-To-Finish
Building Available From U. Of I.

If you are looking for a building to use for both farrowing and finishing, this plan could be the answer. The 30 by 50 foot building is arranged for twenty 5 by 7 foot farrowing pens. To convert to finishing pens, you simply remove the guard rails. Each 5 by 13 foot finishing pen will handle 16 pigs.

Slotted floors at the end of each pen simplify manure handling and help keep pens and pigs cleaner. The pit under the slats will store manure for at least 20 days during farrowing or for 7 days during finishing.

Ventilation recommendations and details are given in the four-sheet plan. Insulation, vapor barrier and fan requirements also are included.

If you're interested in plans for the building, send \$1.00 to Extension Agricultural Engineer, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Ask for Plan No. 72676, Farrow-to-Finish Building.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Farmers Buying More Management Help

Just as big business turns to highly skilled consultants for help with management problems, farmers are also seeking more management help.

Expanding farm businesses require such strategic management decisions that many farmers realize that they need more help in making them, observes J. M. Holcomb, University of Illinois professor of farm management and finance.

The desire for more management assistance takes several forms. Professional farm management firms are getting increased requests for consulting work with farm owners and operators. Agricultural business firms are hiring technical consultants to help farmer customers put the firms' products to profitable and efficient use. The farmer pays for this service when he buys the product, whether it is feed, machinery, fertilizer, a farm building or other equipment.

In Illinois, the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service continues to grow steadily in number of farmer cooperators. In 1960, 5,494 farmers were enrolled; in 1966 there are 6,484. Also during the past five years about 4,500 farm couples have enrolled in the farm and family business management schools conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service.

All of these developments reemphasize the fact that farming is a business that, to be successful, requires skilled management as well as land, labor and capital, Holcomb concludes.

1. Introduction

2. Objectives

3. Scope

4. Methodology

5. Results

6. Discussion

7. Conclusion

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Special to Farm Advisers

Answers Still Needed
On Equipment Leasing

Equipment leasing is one means of getting control of certain resources needed in farming. But it may not be the answer for many farmers, according to J. M. Holcomb, University of Illinois professor of farm management and finance. Here is how he appraises the situation:

Some farm operators may find that renting or leasing gives them certain tax advantages. In some situations, however, the tax treatment of leasing payments is not yet clear.

Leasing will, of course, help a farmer maintain his credit reserves. In other words, if he rents a machine, he won't have to borrow a lot of money to buy it. He can borrow money to use for other purposes. So leasing may help a farmer who is short of capital.

When a farmer has only a limited need for a machine, leasing may be the best way to get a piece of equipment to use for a short time.

When leasing cost is compared with cost of ownership, however, a farmer may find that leasing is not a cheap method of financing. The rate of interest on the capital may run from 8 to 20 percent.

Leasing also may not be an easy avenue to new credit. Leasing companies want to deal with good credit risks, just as other lenders do.

Leasing terms vary widely. The farmer who leases machinery for a period of several years may face a risk that the equipment will become obsolete before he completes his lease.

There is no simple formula by which a farmer can decide whether to buy or to lease certain farm equipment, Holcomb concludes.

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Special to Farm Advisers

CUTLINE:

Boat Landing Plans Available

If you've been thinking about a boat dock for your farm pond or summer lake cottage, you'll be interested in this plan developed by the USDA Cooperative Farm Building Plan Exchange. To get a copy of the detailed plan, send 50 cents to the University of Illinois Agricultural Engineering Department in Urbana. Ask for Plan No. 5975.

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HDN:pg
6/23/66

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

It is the policy of the University of Chicago to

admit students from all parts of the world.

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admit students from all parts of the world.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1954

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Good Showmanship Just Plain,
Hard Work, Says U. of I. Judge

URBANA--What is the key to good 4-H showmanship in the county-fair livestock ring?

Are some boys and girls better showmen than others because of their age or past show ring experience. Or do they possess some mystic power that enables them to bring out the best in their animal when he comes under the critical eye of a judge?

Of course there is no magic potion that makes one 4-H'er a top showman and another just ordinary. And until some modern-day Merlin invents such a potion, successful 4-H'ers are going to have to rely on the not-so-magic formula followed by all of today's top showmen: plain, old-fashioned hard work in preparing themselves and their animals for the show ring.

"I've often suspected that some boys and girls meet their calves for the first time at the show ring gate," says University of Illinois extension beef specialist Terry Greathouse. "And I'm tempted to remind them that the ring is the poorest place in the world to break a calf to lead."

The veteran judge says calves that haven't been properly trained aren't too difficult to spot. They excite easily. They become extremely jittery and want to prance around the ring. Some have even been known to kick at the judge. That's not exactly the best way to make a good impression.

-more-

Add Good Showmanship - 2

What kind of showmanship does impress the judge? Greathouse and other livestock judges at the U. of I. agree on the following qualities for a master showman.

"A good showman is alert in the show ring," Greathouse explains. "He pays attention to the business at hand. He doesn't lean on his cane or show stick or wave to his parents or grandparents on the sideline."

A professional showman keeps one eye on the judge for possible direction and the other eye on his animal. He doesn't "overshow" by continually jerking the calf around in front of the judge. After he has the calf "set up," he keeps him that way.

Whenever possible a good showman has his calf's front feet standing on higher ground than the hind feet. And he keeps a fairly short halter lead--not more than three feet--to keep the calf under better control.

The experienced showman doesn't use any more hair conditioner than necessary on his calf. That "greasy kid stuff" looks just as bad on calves as it does on kids.

"Politeness is another characteristic you generally find in top showmen," Greathouse explains. "They are courteous to younger boys and girls. They don't try to block the judge's view of other cattle in the ring. And they don't argue with the judge's decision. They try to learn from his comments.

"All professional showmen are neat in appearance. There is no excuse for a boy or girl to be dirty or improperly dressed in the show ring. However, this doesn't mean that they should be decked out like drugstore cowboys or cowgirls either."

There is a great deal of interest in the study of the history of the University of Chicago, and it is a pleasure to have a book which gives a full and accurate account of its development.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is a pleasure to read it. It is a book which should be read by all who are interested in the history of the University of Chicago.

A book which gives a full and accurate account of the history of the University of Chicago is a book which is of great value to all who are interested in the history of the University of Chicago. It is a book which should be read by all who are interested in the history of the University of Chicago.

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Add Good Showmanship - 3

It's extremely important that the calf also be neat, Greathouse says. Most successful showmen start bathing their calves at least twice a month as soon as the weather warms up in the spring. Frequent bathing makes the calf more gentle and gives an appearance of more bloom.

"Another grooming practice that pays off is keeping the animal's feet properly trimmed," Greathouse says, "It's much better to trim the feet a little periodically than to trim them severely at one time.

"All too often I've seen calves that have had their feet trimmed for the first time the day before the show. They limp around the show ring in obvious pain. They seldom win."

Greathouse paraphrases the cliché that behind every successful man you will find a woman by saying that behind every successful showman you will find a well-planned, systematic program.

A good showman works hard to take maximum advantage of his animal's best qualities without resorting to unethical practices in an attempt to deceive the judge.

U. of I. Swine Judge
Gives Showmanship Tips

Hundreds of Illinois 4-H'ers with swine projects are getting ready for the big event of the project year--the county fair. If you're one of them, you'll be interested in these comments about showmanship by G. R. Carlisle, veteran swine judge from the University of Illinois Department of Animal Science.

Carlisle says the two major faults he sees among junior showmen are (1) overdriving the pig so that he gets tired, hot and excited or (2) underdriving the animal and letting him stand around, usually in poor position.

Here are some professional showmanship tips from Carlisle that may pay off when you enter the show ring this year:

Don't be afraid that the judge won't see your pig. A good judge will be sure to see every pig in the ring before he makes any final placings. You won't help your cause by trying to keep your pig right under the judge's feet at all times.

Don't join the crowd that tries to get immediately in front of the judge. Drive your pig toward an open space where no one else is driving. Good professional showmen always keep their pigs away from the crowd.

"Some 4-H'ers distract the judge with a lot of whip waving and cane waving," Carlisle notes. "The good showman doesn't call attention to himself. Nor does he obviously draw attention to those areas of the pig that he feels are strong points. Doing so implies that the judge might overlook them. He won't."

-more-

Add Swine Showmanship - 2

Carlisle says it's best not to put your hand on the pig's back, rump or loin when you are showing him. Any continuous pressure on these areas tends to get the animal out of position. Drive him by tapping gently along the back or underline with a cane or whip.

"Wear clean, appropriate clothes in the show ring," Carlisle advises. "A clean T-shirt and jeans are fine. It's this judge's opinion that unshaven boys wearing dirty clothes or girls in tight shorts and sandals are not appropriate for the show ring."

Carlisle reminds 4-H'ers that they also are on exhibition in the show ring. Listen to the judge's comments when he is discussing the class. Try to understand why your pig was placed as it was.

If you have an honest question, ask it while you're still in the ring. No judge resents a courteous question while the class is still fresh in his mind and he still has an opportunity to look at the animal in question.

Above all, don't argue. No judge asks you to agree with his judgment. But every judge asks that you respect his opinion. If your evaluation differs from the judge's, arguing about it won't change the situation.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO ADVISERS

U. Of I. Sheep Judge
Gives Showmanship Pointers

One key to success in the show-ring is how well you present your animal to the judge. In a close contest between two or more animals, good professional showmanship can often be the factor that determines which animal wins.

Here are some suggestions to 4-H'ers who are showing sheep in county fair competition. The tips are from Gary Ricketts, University of Illinois extension sheep specialist.

Ricketts notes that the first impression a judge has of you and your lamb is a very important one.

"Bring the lamb into the ring slowly," he advises. "Don't run the lamb into the show-ring or drag it in. Always move the lamb with one hand under the jaw and the other hand on the dock."

Ricketts explains that professional showmen don't crowd their lamb into line. They look for an open place and move it into position there.

"Be sure to set up the side or end of the sheep that is facing the judge," he says. "For example, if the judge is facing the rear of your sheep, set up the rear legs first and then place the front legs. If he is checking a side view, your first move should be to place the two legs on the side of the sheep closest to the judge."

-more-

Add Sheep Showmanship - 2

Be sure you know where the judge is at all times, Ricketts cautions. But, don't watch him so closely that you forget about your lamb--something the experienced U. of I. judge has seen happen many times.

Ricketts points out that when the judge is handling your sheep there are several ways you can cause it to "tighten up" and show itself to best advantage.

"Probably the best way is to put a little pressure under the jaw, and, at the same time, pull the head down slightly. A second method is to place your knee against the sheep's brisket."

Ricketts says many showmen use a third method for causing the sheep to "tighten up." They place a hand under the sheep and force its back up.

Some sheep will respond better to one type of handling than another, he explains. The physical stature of the individual showman also will determine which method is best.

It is a well-known fact that the history of the United States is a history of the struggle for the right of self-government. The struggle has been a long and arduous one, and it is one that is still being fought. The struggle is not only for the right of self-government, but also for the right of equality of rights for all citizens.

The struggle for the right of self-government is a struggle for the right of the people to elect their representatives to the government. The struggle is also a struggle for the right of the people to have a say in the government. The struggle is a struggle for the right of the people to have a government that is responsive to their needs and desires.

The struggle for the right of self-government is a struggle for the right of the people to have a government that is accountable to them. The struggle is also a struggle for the right of the people to have a government that is transparent to them. The struggle is a struggle for the right of the people to have a government that is honest and ethical.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

40-Foot Cage Laying House:
Plan No. 72754

This plan gives you all of the material and construction information needed to build a 40' x 100' cage laying house with an attached 15' x 17' egg room.

The building will house 4,850 birds if you put three birds in each 10-inch cage. The floor plan calls for four tiers of cages in each of four rows and a total of five alleys.

The detailed working drawings show typical frame and pole wall sections, the ventilation inlets, the egg handling room and a 40-foot glued truss. Ventilation requirements, recommended insulation thickness and fan wiring diagrams also are included.

The floor plan shows the recommended size and location of fans. The exhaust ventilation system calls for two 1,000 cfm continuous winter fans, two 4,000 cfs intermittent mild weather fans and two 8,000 cfm additional fans for summer.

The plan costs \$1.00. You can get a copy from your farm adviser or from the Extension Agricultural Engineer, University of Illinois, Urbana. Ask for Plan No. 72754.

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SPECIAL TO ADVISERS

Dairy Cow Shades
Important in Summer

Dairy cows usually perform best when temperatures range between 30° and 80° F. Production may drop drastically when temperatures go above this zone. The drop may be even greater if high humidity accompanies the high temperature.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ notes that the average midwestern dairyman probably won't find it economical to air-condition dairy barns and sheds. However, making a well-ventilated and insulated building available during the hottest part of the day may pay big dividends in increased milk production. Many dairymen are making use of their free-stall barns for this purpose.

If free-stall buildings are not available and there are no trees to provide shade, an inexpensive sunshade may be a valuable addition to the dairy operation, _____ explains. He says that sunshades are usually erected by using pole construction with either straw or hay over a wood slat or metal roof. Metal roofs should be light enough in color to reflect the sun's rays.

_____ says it's best to provide about 20 to 25 square feet of shaded area for each cow in the herd. Place the sunshade in an open area where there is good air movement.

Dairymen who are interested in building a shade should contact _____. He has a number of plans available for good artificial sunshades.

Office of the President

Chicago, Illinois
June 15, 1954

Dear Mr. [Name]:
I have your letter of June 10, 1954, regarding the [Subject] and am pleased to hear that you are interested in the [Subject]. The [Subject] is a very important one and we are doing our best to [Action].

I am sure that you will find the [Subject] very interesting and I am sure that you will find the [Subject] very interesting.

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SPECIAL TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

County 4-H'ers
Attend Junior Leadership Conference

_____ county 4-H Club members are
 _____ (Number) _____ (County)
 attending the 27th 4-H Junior Leadership Conference at 4-H Memorial
 Camp, Monticello, Illinois, July 25-30.

Attending from _____ county are _____

Developing the 4-H member's leadership potential is the main purpose of the conference. The purpose is accomplished by committee action and by giving every delegate some responsibilities to make the conference run smoothly.

Continuation committee members selected from last year's delegates planned the conference, and with the help of the state 4-H staff they are carrying out the plans.

Among the conference speakers are Dr. Delwyn Dyer, Program Specialist, 4-H Club Work, Michigan State University; Dr. George Carpenter, Associate Professor of Family Living, Southern Illinois University; Warren K. Wessels, Assistant Dean, University of Illinois College of Agriculture; Dr. M. S. Williams, Assistant Director, U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service; Mrs. Marjorie H. Pinschmidt, Regional Director of Illinois and Indiana CARE; Mrs. Frances LaFont, U. of I. Instructor in Home Economics; Miss Peg Hoffman, U. of I. Extension Specialist, 4-H Club Work; and Mr. G. W. Stone, Assistant State Leader, 4-H Club Work, University of Illinois.

In addition to assemblies with speakers, the junior leaders are attending discussion sessions and special-interest workshops. Sports and recreation, crafts, evensong, music and ceremonials are other program areas that will provide 4-H junior leaders with a full week of events.

Peace Corps column items for Farm and Home Advisers

This material is from the Washington Peace Corps office. It seems most usable as material for your column.

General Material
on Peace Corps

Five years ago a great experiment was undertaken. The idea was to mobilize the United States' young people in a fight against the poverty and disease in our world. The final purpose of the experiment was contained in its name--Peace Corps.

Peace is still the purpose of the Peace Corps. But on its fifth birthday the Peace Corps is no longer an experiment. It is a fact of life.

About 12,000 Peace Corps volunteers are now working in 46 countries, and still more volunteers are needed. If you would like to join the Peace Corps, stop at my office. We can talk over the various Peace Corps projects, and I'm certain we can find a way for you to help.

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Women can join the Peace Corps if they are over 18 years old and have no dependent children. The Peace Corps needs nurses, teachers, dieticians, social workers, librarians or other intelligent women who want to help their world. For more information, stop at my office or call _____ in _____.
(Number) (Town)

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Special Material
on "Operation India"

How long since you've been hungry? Over ten million children in India are hungry all the time. The Peace Corps wants you to help. If you are a retired farmer, a recent agricultural graduate, a home economist or a past 4-H member, the Peace Corps needs you. You can teach the people of India how to increase crop production and how to make better use of what they have. Ask me about the Peace Corps' "Operation India" project.

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The twenty million hungry people in India more than equal the population of Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota combined.

If you know farming, you can help in the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps wants to send 1,000 Americans to work with the farmers of India. India needs to increase crop production and to make better use of what they produce.

The Peace Corps needs retired farmers, and there is no upper age limit. This is your chance to pass on a lifetime of farming experience to people who may go hungry unless they learn what you can teach them.

Stop in my office and ask about "Operation India." The Peace Corps needs you.

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The Peace Corps wants 1,000 volunteers to go to India to help millions of hungry people. Farmers, retired farmers, agricultural graduates and home economists can qualify because they know about producing food and making the best use of it.

If you have no farm experience, the Peace Corps will teach you what you need to know. They need you in India, and they need you now. Ask me about the Peace Corps' "Operation India" project.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Shop Now for Wheat Seed

Now, while the memory of 70-bushel averages is fresh in your mind, is a good time to shop for Monon wheat, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Monon and other soft winter wheats are best adapted to the southern half of Illinois, while hard red winter wheats yield best in the central and northern areas. If your neighbors grow both types of wheat (where the soft wheat and hard wheat belts merge), stay with the predominating type, since elevators won't handle mixed wheat.

_____ describes Monon as a short, stiff-strawed wheat with good disease resistance, and as a high yielder where it is adapted.

Riley, a new soft winter wheat, looks promising, says _____, but seed is limited. In many respects the new variety is similar to Monon, but it is more resistant to loose smut.

Knox 62, a replacement for Knox soft winter wheat, also deserves mention, _____ adds. Its straw is not so stiff as Monon's and its yield is lower, but it has good disease and Hessian fly resistance.

Vermillion is one of the old standbys among the soft wheats. Although it does well in parts of southern Illinois, it lacks Hessian fly resistance.

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10-2 ECONOMIC HISTORY

10-2 ECONOMIC HISTORY

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Add Shop Now for Wheat Seed - 2

If you choose hard red winter wheat, plant Gage or Ottawa. These new high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties will eventually replace Pawnee and Triumph, says _____. Plenty of Gage and Ottawa seed is available.

But regardless of the type of wheat you're going to plant, shop early while you have a choice, _____ advises.

What about planting the much-publicized Gaines wheat from Washington? This is a soft white wheat capable of producing 150 bushels per acre in Washington. Under University of Illinois tests, however, it produces less per acre than adapted varieties. Gaines' test weight and quality are also too low to consider.

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JJF:pg
7/28/66

Special to Farm Advisers

Improve Pastures in August

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Adapt material to suit local situation.)

You can double--or even triple--the number of animals your pasture acres can carry by establishing a high-yielding grass-legume mixture during August, _____ County Farm Adviser _____ points out.

There's nothing magic about pasture renovation, but each of the following five steps builds on the last:

1. Test your soil; then fertilize accordingly. This procedure is a must for permanent pastures. Most of them are low in fertility. Many cover up worn-out cropland. Others have suffered from many years of heavy grazing. Lime is likely to be low in most areas of Illinois. Phosphorus and potassium are usually short as well.
2. Kill the competition. Plowing buries weeds and grasses and other plants that might fight your seeding.
3. Plant a good legume and grass pasture mixture. Your farm adviser can suggest mixtures that will produce best under your individual conditions. To give the seed a better chance to germinate, roll the seedbed after broadcasting the seed.
4. Control grazing. Let the seeding establish itself. Many good seedings are lost every year through overgrazing in the fall.
5. Maintain a high pasture yield. Clipping weeds and mature growth helps keep quality high.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO is a private, non-sectarian, research university. It was founded in 1837 and is one of the oldest and largest universities in the United States. The university is located in Chicago, Illinois, and is the largest university in the Midwest. It is a member of the Association of American Universities and the Association of Research Universities. The university is known for its research and its commitment to the liberal arts. It has a long history of excellence in education and research. The university is a member of the Association of American Universities and the Association of Research Universities. The university is known for its research and its commitment to the liberal arts. It has a long history of excellence in education and research.

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With respect to the quality of the

Add Improve Pastures in August - 2

Maintain soil fertility if your permanent pasture is to pay its way. Legumes continue to need phosphorus and potassium. Grasses need nitrogen and a little P and K. Rates will depend on your soil and stand. If the stand is over 30 percent legume, use P and K to maintain it. If the stand is less than 30 percent legume--over 70 percent grass--apply N to increase grass yield.

Your farm adviser can suggest fertilizer rates and seeding mixtures. Permanent pastures can pay on your farm; they are already paying on many Illinois farms.

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7/28/66

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Advisers

Midwest Plan Service Plan Of The Month
A 30' x 30' Farm Shop: Plan No. 74119

Designed for efficiency and convenience, this 30' x 30' farm shop gives you 900 square feet of working and storage space. The 9'-6" overhead door permits easy entrance and exit for farm machinery.

You may want to make modifications of your own, but the basic plan gives a suggested floor plan, details for typical frame and pole construction and advice on locating the shop.

The plan also gives instructions for wiring and lighting, electric floor heat and gable and louver and door header details.

You can get the plan for this building by sending \$1.00 to Extension Agricultural Engineer, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Ask for Plan 74119.

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GAK:pg
8/4/66

Special to Advisers

Test Station Boar Sales Scheduled

Illinois swine producers will have a chance to buy tested boars in five test station sales scheduled for later this month and early September.

University of Illinois extension swine specialist Dick Carlisle says information given on each of the boars offered for sale will include such items as growth rate, backfat probe results and feed efficiency. Buyers will also have access to carcass cutout data on each boar's market animal littermates.

Here is a rundown on sale dates and locations and also the people to contact for further information about the sale boars:

1. Forrest Test Station, August 22. The sale is scheduled at Pontiac Sale Barn, 7:30 p.m. Contact Leo Hubley, Chatsworth, for further information.
2. Ford County Test Station, August 25. The sale begins at 7:30 p.m. at the Melvin Fairgrounds. Contact Virgil Rueck, Melvin.
3. La Moille Test Station, September 8. Sale will be held at the Bureau County Fairgrounds, Princeton, beginning at 7:30 p.m. For information, contact Jo Van Meter, Lowell Park Road, Dixon.
4. Martinsville Test Station, September 9. The sale is set for 8:00 p.m. at the Martinsville Fairgrounds. Contact Dwight Millis, Martinsville, for more information.
5. Western Illinois Test Station, September 10. The sale will be held at 7:30 p.m. at Western Illinois University Farm. For further information, contact Gary Cowman, Western Illinois University, Macomb.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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Special to Advisers

Illinois Turkey Growers
To Meet On August 25

URBANA--Illinois turkey growers will hold their annual fall meeting at Stutzman's feed mill near Arthur on August 25, according to Hugh S. Johnson, University of Illinois poultry extension specialist.

After registration at 10 a.m., visits to three turkey farms in the area will highlight the morning. A turkey dinner will be served at noon.

Richard Green, Green Valley, president of the Illinois Turkey Growers' Association, will preside at the educational program at 1 p.m. Dr. R. O. Nesheim, head, U. of I. animal science department, will speak on how the university participates in programs that benefit the Illinois turkey industry.

Clyde King, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, will discuss risk-sharing programs in turkey production.

James Winningham, Arthur banker, will discuss turkey financing. And two successful growers--Warren Frye of Peoria and Ralph Heine of Columbia City, Indiana--will report on their management programs.

Stutzman's mill is located one mile east and one and a half miles south of Arthur. All turkey growers and those interested in the turkey industry are invited to attend, Johnson says.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm And Home Advisers

Rural Youth Of The USA
Meets August 21-25

Rural Youth of the United States of America (RYUSA), a national conference for young people 17 to 30 years of age, will hold its 18th annual meeting August 21-25.

The meeting will be at the Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca, Minnesota. Registration will begin at 1 p.m. on August 21. Conference fees may be paid at that time.

Members of Rural Youth, 4-H, Boy Scouts, FFA, Farmers Union, Grange, Farm Bureau and Junior Farmers of Canada have been invited to take part in the meeting. Members of participating groups who wish to attend should notify Myra Aper, New Holland, Illinois.

The theme of the meeting is "Images of Rural America." Young people will explore the present and future images of rural America and investigate ways of developing a more favorable and correct image.

In addition to assemblies and discussion sessions, the program will include tours, a barbecue and beach party and a dinner dance.

RYUSA is the student section of the Theodore Roosevelt Country Life Commission started in 1919. The objectives of RYUSA are to dignify and preserve the interest in rural life and to encourage better understanding between rural and urban people. RYUSA also provides opportunities for leadership development.

Special To Farm Advisers

Represents County
In State Tractor Operators' Contest

_____, _____, will represent _____
(Name) (Address)
county in the State Junior Tractor Operators' Contest August 11-12 at
the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Illinois.

_____ earned his place in the State Fair competition
by defeating _____ other drivers in the _____ county contest.
(Number)

Competition during the State Fair will determine Illinois'
representative to the Western U. S. 4-H Tractor Operators' Contest at
the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, September 27-29.

At the State Fair _____ will demonstrate his ability
to operate a tractor safely. Scores on driving skill and safety will
be based on driving a tractor pulling a two-wheel trailer through one
obstacle course and pulling a four-wheel wagon through another course.

Knowledge of tractor care, mechanics and safety will be
tested with a written quiz.

About 70 contestants are expected to enter the state contest.
Superintendents of the event will be Wendell Bowers, University of
Illinois extension specialist in agricultural engineering, and F. M.
Mynard, U. of I. extension specialist in 4-H Club work.

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Special to Advisers

Dairy Artificial Breeding
Popular In Illinois

Nearly half (46.6%) of all Illinois dairy cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk were bred artificially in 1965.

Included were 31,525 registered and 157,433 grades bred to registered dairy sires and 32,832 bred to beef sires, according to University of Illinois extension specialist Jerry Cash.

A comparison of the daughter-herdmate averages for all sires during 1965 shows that daughters of 64 percent of the AI sires excelled their herdmates in butterfat production. This figure compares with 55 percent of non-AI-sire daughters who produced more butterfat than their herdmates.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: Localize story to suit your conditions, i.e., mixtures of grasses, alfalfa.

Forage Mixture Advantages Cited

In many situations, alfalfa alone may produce more than a mixture of grasses with alfalfa. Then why go to a grass-legume mixture? _____ County Farm Adviser _____ cites these advantages of having grasses in a mixture:

1. May reduce bloat.
2. Spread the risk of establishment.
3. Resist erosion better than alfalfa alone.
4. Fill in as the stand becomes older and legumes die.
5. Cure easier for hay in combination than alone.
6. Help prevent heaving of legumes.

Including a legume in a mixture provides nitrogen for the mixture through the legume nitrogen-fixing bacteria, higher protein and mineral content than grass alone, better seasonal production and higher total production than grass alone.

The choice of a mixture depends on how and when you will use it, where you are located and what kind of soil you have, says _____ . (Edit mixture suggestions.)

For a permanent pasture in northern or central Illinois on well-drained soils, the farm adviser suggests a mixture of six pounds of alfalfa, five pounds of brome grass and two pounds of timothy; or six pounds of alfalfa and four pounds of orchardgrass; or six pounds of alfalfa, four pounds of orchardgrass and two pounds of timothy.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Office of the Secretary General

Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am very pleased to hear that you are planning to visit the United States in the near future. It would be a great pleasure to meet with you and discuss the current situation in the world.

I am sure that your visit will be very fruitful.

I am looking forward to meeting you.

I am sure that your visit will be very fruitful.

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Add Forage Mixtures - 2

For southern Illinois on well-drained soils, he suggests a pasture mixture of eight pounds of alfalfa and four pounds of orchardgrass, or eight pounds of alfalfa and six pounds of tall fescue. Another suggested mixture is eight pounds of alfalfa, six pounds of brome grass and two pounds of timothy.

For alfalfa used only for hay, _____ suggests a 12-pound seeding rate for northern Illinois. If you wish to add a grass, because of the advantages mentioned, you could use eight pounds of alfalfa and six pounds of brome grass.

In southern Illinois, where it is more difficult to keep alfalfa in the stand, grow a grass with the alfalfa even if it is to be used solely for hay. Suggested hay mixtures include eight pounds of alfalfa and four pounds of orchardgrass, or eight pounds of alfalfa and six pounds of tall fescue.

Whether alfalfa is seeded alone or in a mixture, plant by mid-August to take advantage of the early fall rains. The more growth the stand makes before winter, the better its chances of survival, says _____. (Late-summer seedings of legumes are often risky in northern Illinois, since they may not have time to become established before cold weather.

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Special To Farm Advisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story adapted primarily to southern 2/3 of state.

Stay With Alfalfa

Even with the threat of the alfalfa weevil here and over much of the state, your best bet for high-yielding forage is still alfalfa, _____ County Farm Adviser _____ points out.

In most yield trials, alfalfa has consistently outyielded red clover by one or two tons an acre. And where moisture has been scarce, the advantage for alfalfa is even greater, says _____. With these differences in yields, you can well afford to spray to control the alfalfa weevil, he adds. (Edit to fit local conditions.) Here in southern Illinois, you must go to a spray program to control the weevil.) Researchers are working on weevil-resistant varieties, but they are probably several years away, _____ points out.

Alfalfa seeded in late summer avoids the competition of a companion crop usually planted with spring-sown stands. Weeds are less troublesome, and you can start producing top yields next spring. The major disadvantage of fall-sown alfalfa is the shortage of moisture.

Now that new improved alfalfa varieties are coming onto the market in increasing numbers, you can almost pick one tailor-made for your individual needs, says _____. For short-term stands, he suggests the fast-growing, high-yielding Flemish varieties, such as DuPuits, Flamande SC-118, Alfa, Europa or FD-100. (Edit variety suggestions to meet county seed supplies.)

Add Stay With Alfalfa - 2

Two other Flemish varieties, Saranac and Warrior, perform well in either short- or long-term stands, since they have resistance to bacterial wilt. All other Flemish varieties have little or no resistance to this disease. Saranac and Warrior seed may be in short supply this fall, however, _____ advises.

Of the domestic varieties, he suggests WL 303, 525, Cayuga, Cody, Progress, Buffalo or Vernal. These varieties perform well in either short-term or long-term stands, since they have bacterial wilt resistance. Of this group of varieties, WL 303 and Cayuga seed may be in short supply.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Grain Can Substitute For Roughage
In Drought Areas

Dairymen can substitute grain for part of the roughage in dairy cattle rations if the price relationships are favorable. The extra grain may be one answer for dairymen who are short on quality hay and silage as a result of drought in some areas.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ points out that one pound of the following grain mixture is about equal in feeding value to two pounds of average-quality alfalfa hay. The grain mixture contains 700 pounds of ear corn (or 600 pounds of shelled corn), 400 pounds of 44 percent soybean meal and 20 pounds of either dicalcium phosphate or steamed bonemeal. You can save money by feeding extra grain if you can buy one pound of this or a similar grain mixture for less than the price of two pounds of average-quality alfalfa hay.

_____ warns that grain cannot replace all of the roughage in a milking cow's diet. Dairymen must feed about one pound of hay equivalent per cow per day for every 100 pounds of body weight to maintain normal rumen functions and to prevent severe drops in butterfat tests.

Drought-damaged corn silage will not have so much feeding value as silage made from well-eared corn. When such silage is fed, even though it may be fed in large quantities, high-producing dairy cows must also get liberal quantities of grain.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Chrysanthemums To Highlight
U. Of I. DuQuoin Fair Display

"Mums the word" these days at the College of Agriculture as horticulture specialists prepare 18 varieties of chrysanthemums for display in the University of Illinois exhibit at the 1966 DuQuoin Fair.

Along with mums there will be an interesting display identifying the lawn weeds and diseases that give Illinois homeowners headaches each summer.

The exhibit will be manned by extension horticulture specialists, who can answer your questions about lawn and garden problems. A third feature of the display will be the publications section manned by area farm and home advisers.

Three publications will be available at no charge to interested persons: "Chrysanthemums for the Home Garden," "How to Have an Attractive Lawn" and a leaflet describing 17 other publications on flowers, lawns and landscaping that are available from the University of Illinois.

The DuQuoin exhibit was part of a winning display in the 1966 World Flower Show in Chicago's McCormick Place earlier this year. The exhibit won the Garden Club of America's Bulkley Medal, symbol of excellence in educational horticulture exhibits.

If you missed the World Flower Show in Chicago this year, here's another chance to see this colorful display and get answers to some of your lawn and garden problems. The exhibit will be located under the grandstand during the fair's run from August 27 through September 5.

Special to Farm Advisers

Places In State
Junior Tractor Operators' Contest

_____, _____-year-old 4-H'er from _____
(Name) (Age) (Address)
won _____ place in the State Junior Tractor Operators' Contest at the
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, August 11-12.

The contest winner was Gaylord Spilker, 16, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Robert Spilker, Altamont, Illinois.

Spilker will represent Illinois in the Western U. S. 4-H
Tractor Operators' Contest September 27-29 at the National Dairy
Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.

Other winners in the contest were: second, Leslie Kimmel,
Milford; third, Edward Lane, Sullivan; fourth, Steve Warters, Tuscola;
and fifth, Willard Johnston, Wilmington.

Spilker earned the winning score over 60 other contestants
by driving a tractor pulling a two-wheel trailer through one obstacle
course and pulling a four-wheel wagon through another course. Another
part of the contest was a written test on mechanics, safety and
tractor care.

The contest is conducted by the University of Illinois
Cooperative Extension Service, the American Oil Foundation and
cooperating implement dealers.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Agronomy Day Set

University of Illinois agronomists will start the September 15 Agronomy Day program at 7 a.m. to accommodate the usual crowd of 2,600 plus another 200 Illinois and Indiana Flying Farmers.

Tours of the Agronomy South Farm will continue throughout the day, according to U. of I. agronomist Ed Runge, chairman of this year's Agronomy Day. The entire 18-stop tour takes about three hours. Lunch is available on the grounds. Some of the tour stops include:

High-lysine corn. Hailed as one of the breakthroughs of the century, high-lysine corn has wide-ranging implications that may change the ways in which farmers and industry use corn. U. of I. corn breeders are incorporating the high-lysine potential into existing breeding lines.

Breaking the yield barrier. In an attempt to break the yield barriers for corn and soybeans, agronomists have varied plant populations, dates of planting, row spacings and other factors. Agronomists are looking ahead five to 10 years when farmers may apply fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides in the fall when they plow, plant in the spring and never go back into the field until harvest.

-more-

Add Agronomy Day Set - 2

Agronomists are attempting to unlock the soybean plant's secrets with a series of in-depth studies. These studies include measuring light intensity at various levels in the crop canopy, kinds of air movement, effects of leaf type and shape on bean yield and light penetration, photosynthesis rate and effect of various row spacings.

Weather effects. Agronomists will discuss the effect of weather on corn and soybean yields. They report tremendous variations in kernel set, depending on the stage of corn at pollination. Weather has also lowered the efficiency of some herbicides.

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The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is a long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. The President discusses the war with the South, the economy, and the future of the nation. He also mentions the importance of the Congress in making decisions about the country.

The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, dated January 10, 1862. The letter is addressed to the President and it discusses the state of the Treasury. The Secretary mentions the need for more money to fund the war and the importance of the Treasury in making decisions about the country.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

U. Of I. Specialist Advises
Extra Silage In Horizontal Silos

Farmers who are short of roughage this winter should consider making some extra corn silage in a bunker or trench silo. Drought has caused a shortage of good hay in some areas.

Drought-damaged corn will make good silage if you wait until the corn has started to mature before harvesting, according to Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois. The lower leaves should be brown, and corn kernels should be well dented.

Fine chopping and good packing are necessary to keep spoilage losses low in horizontal silos. A wheel tractor equipped with a scraper blade will do a good job of packing. Tight packing along the edges and a rounded top on the silage heap will provide good drainage.

A plastic cover will help keep out air and reduce surface spoilage. A tight seal on the edges helps drain off water. Even small holes in the plastic cover will reduce its effectiveness, Fryman cautions.

Concrete floors are best for horizontal silos. In an emergency, however, farmers can use gravel, corncobs or another suitable material. For drainage, slope the floor at least one inch for every four feet, he advises.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Cows Need More Grain With
Drought-Damaged Corn Silage

Dairy farmers feeding silage made from drought-damaged corn may have to feed from 50 to 100 percent more grain, according to Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois.

Silage made from cornstalks with few ears may be worth less than half as much as silage made from a high-yielding corn grown with normal rainfall, he said. To a large extent, the grain content of corn silage determines its total feed value.

Dairymen can feed the usual type of grain mixture to supplement silage made from drought-damaged corn. Fryman emphasizes, however, that more pounds of the mixture should be fed to offset the lack of grain in the silage.

"The amount of good hay fed, the amount of grain in the corn silage and the producing ability of your cows will determine the exact amount of grain to feed," Fryman says. For example, if a high-producing milking cow eats from 12 to 15 pounds daily of good-quality legume hay, a grain ration containing about 15 percent total protein should be adequate. If a cow eats less than six pounds of good hay each day, she needs a grain ration containing about 18 to 20 percent protein. Adding more soybean meal or other high-protein supplements to the mixture will increase the protein content.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Urea In Corn Silage
Can Cut Protein Costs

URBANA--Urea added to corn silage can cut protein supplement costs for beef cattle because rumen bacteria convert nitrogen from urea into protein.

Beef feeders can make corn silage into a complete wintering ration by adding urea, gypsum or calcium sulfate, and salt, according to H. G. Russell, University of Illinois extension beef specialist.

Russell says that for general feeding cattlemen should add to each ton of fresh silage 10 pounds of urea if it contains 45 percent nitrogen or 11 pounds if it is 43 percent nitrogen. This amount provides the recommended 11 percent protein level. Six pounds of 45 percent nitrogen urea provide a protein equivalent of 9.4 percent, and two pounds per ton provide 7.7 percent.

Typical corn silage without additives contains about 2.3 percent protein, or 46 pounds per ton. Silage without the water, and compared with air-dry feeds, contains 6.9 percent protein.

Fortified with urea and minerals, silage can substitute for roughage in any grain-feeding program. Additional protein is needed only to balance the grain.

-more-

Add Urea In Corn Silage - 2

Wintering 400- to 500-pound calves that gain one pound per head daily require 10.3 percent protein in their ration. For 400-pound calves to achieve daily gains of 1.5 pounds per head, 11.7 percent protein is required. But 600-pound calves require only 9.3 percent protein.

Calves full-fed to finish as short yearlings require an 11 percent protein ration until they weigh 800 pounds and a 10 percent ration after reaching that weight. A 10 percent protein ration is adequate for full-fed yearlings and two-year-olds. Bred heifers and cows weighing 800 pounds or more need only 7.5 percent protein in their ration.

Since corn silage is deficient in sulfur and salt, cattlemen feeding only a silage ration should add one pound of gypsum and three pounds of salt per ton of fresh silage, Russell says.

Corn silage contains enough calcium for all classes of beef cattle except lightweight calves on a full-feed of grain. And phosphorus is adequate for most classes of cattle. But offering free-choice dicalcium phosphate or steamed bone meal will correct any phosphorus deficiency that may exist.

Special to Farm Advisers

Lamb And Wool Referendum Announced

Wool and lamb producers in _____ county along with others across the country will vote in a referendum September 12-23 to determine whether producers approve the new agreement with the American Sheep Producers Council to promote wool and lamb, reports farm adviser _____.

The agreement provides for the Secretary of Agriculture to withhold part of producers' wool payments on marketings from 1966 to 1969.

If producers approve the agreement, the Council would receive about \$3.6 million a year for lamb and wool promotion on a nationwide basis.

The new agreement, similar to the last one, would authorize deductions of up to 1 1/2 cents a pound on shorn wool and 7 1/2 cents a hundredweight on unshorn lambs. Past deductions were 1 cent and 5 cents, respectively.

The agreement requires approval by two-thirds of all producers or two-thirds of total production represented in the referendum. Producers have approved these agreements three times since 1954.

The referendum will be conducted through county ASCS offices. Producers may mail their ballots or deliver them to the county offices. Anyone who has owned sheep six months old or older for at least 30 days since January 1 may vote.

Special to Farm Advisers

Lamb-Feeding Guide Available

Probably no other farm enterprise will respond to good management so well as feeder lambs, according to Richard H. Simms, University of Illinois extension livestock specialist.

A feeder lamb enterprise requires a moderately high level of management, but it is no more speculative than cattle feeding, he adds.

In his new publication, "Your 1966 Lamb-Feeding Guide," Simms has included suggestions on buying, management and feeding. A copy is available from _____ County Farm Adviser _____ at _____. Or you may get one by writing to the U. of I. College of Agriculture, Urbana 61801. Ask for publication AS-597.

"Operators can hold feed costs to a minimum by using either low-cost or otherwise non-utilizable feedstuffs, such as stubble-field pasture, preharvest cornfield pasture (including waterways), and gleanings of cornfields after harvest," Simms says.

He explains that U. of I. experiments have shown that you can reduce supplement cost as much as one-third by substituting urea, a non-protein nitrogen source, for protein supplement.

Lambs from either the northwestern U. S. or the southwest (usually Texas) perform satisfactorily for corn-belt feeders, according to Simms. Northwestern lambs usually cost more but gain faster than Texas lambs. California lambs usually bring the highest prices. Native, corn-belt and southern lambs are cheaper, but they lack uniformity and usually have more parasites, he added.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) under the conditions (2). It is shown that the existence of solutions is guaranteed if the functions $f_i(x)$ and $g_i(x)$ satisfy certain conditions. In the second part of the paper, the existence of solutions is proved for a specific system of equations. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1). It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) are unique and satisfy certain properties. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions of the system of equations (1). It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) are stable under certain conditions. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (1). It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) approach a certain limit as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the bifurcation behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (1). It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) exhibit bifurcation behavior under certain conditions. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the global behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (1). It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) exhibit global behavior under certain conditions. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the local behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (1). It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) exhibit local behavior under certain conditions. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the numerical behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (1). It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) exhibit numerical behavior under certain conditions. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the analytical behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (1). It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) exhibit analytical behavior under certain conditions.

Add Lamb-Feeding Guide Available - 2

The guide also contains hints on conditioning, such as when to vaccinate against overeating disease (enterotoxemia). It also has information on shelter, ventilation and feedlot equipment for a profitable lamb-feeding program.

The final section of the guide lists often-encountered nutrition and management problems. Simms answers questions about pelleting roughages, when and how to feed legume hay or silage with protein supplement, pastures and antibiotics.

The management section includes suggestions on when to market, how to avoid shrinkage and how to reduce death losses, and gives tips on shearing.

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Special to Farm Advisers
In Districts I, II, and III

Northern Illinois Holstein Picnic
Set For Sept. 11 Near Huntley

The Williams & Bingham Farm near Huntley will host the Annual Northern Illinois State Holstein Picnic on Sunday, September 11. All area dairy farmers and their families are invited to attend, whether or not they own registered Holsteins.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says the program begins with registration at 11:00 a.m. and a noon potluck dinner featuring Bar-B-Que Dairy Beef. The afternoon program features recreation for children, remarks by Jim Pond, extension director of the National Holstein Association, a judging contest and door prizes.

Highlight of the day will be a drawing for a registered Holstein heifer calf donated by the Williams & Bingham Farm. The drawing is open to any junior-age boy or girl who attends.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Urea In Dairy Rations
May Help Cut Costs

URBANA--You may be able to cut your feed costs this fall and winter by using urea in your dairy rations, reports University of Illinois dairy extension specialist Leo Fryman.

If the cost of one pound of urea plus the value of six pounds of shelled corn is less than the cost of seven pounds of 44 percent protein soybean meal, it may pay to use urea.

Most research shows that milking cows perform about as well on rations in which one-third of the protein equivalent is furnished by urea as on rations containing natural proteins when both rations contain about the same total feed nutrients.

It is extremely important to mix urea thoroughly with other ration ingredients, Fryman says. Poor mixing may cause palatability problems. Furthermore, because of the possible toxicity from too much urea, the daily grain and roughage ration per cow should not contain more than one percent of urea on the dry matter basis.

Feeding-grade urea is available in most sections of the state, Fryman notes. It can be put either in the grain mixture or in the silage at silo-filling time. The choice of method will depend on which will make the most efficient use of farm equipment and labor.

-more-

Add Urea In Dairy Rations - 2

Fryman points out that the main objection to urea is that cows don't like the taste or smell. In some cases adding dried molasses at the rate of one or two percent of the grain ration has helped cows eat it more readily.

Fryman emphasizes that under no circumstances should urea be included in grain rations containing ground soybeans. The enzyme urease in soybeans decomposes urea, releasing excessive ammonia and making the mixture very unpalatable.

Palatability has not been a problem when no more than 10 pounds of urea is added per ton of normal corn silage containing 60 to 70 percent moisture and when the silage is well mixed. The mixing method that dairymen have successfully used is to distribute 10 pounds of urea per ton of freshly chopped corn silage evenly on top of each load of silage before it is blown into the silo.

Although some of this urea will probably be lost during normal fermentation, with good management this loss should not exceed 10 to 12 percent, Fryman says.

The urea releases ammonia, most of which is absorbed by the silage acids to form salts. Fortunately, the rest of the urea is tied up in a way that prevents excessive losses and does not interfere with the silage palatability.

The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor.

The letter is dated 1st January 1991 and is addressed to the editor of the journal.

The author states that the paper is a contribution to the special issue on the topic of the journal.

The author also states that the paper is a result of a collaboration with other researchers.

The author concludes the letter by expressing their hope that the paper will be found of interest to the readers of the journal.

The second part of the document is a short biography of the author.

The biography states that the author is a professor of the subject at the university.

The biography also states that the author has published several papers on the subject.

The biography concludes by stating that the author is currently working on a new project.

The third part of the document is a list of references.

The references list several papers and books that the author has consulted.

The references conclude with a statement about the author's contact information.

The final part of the document is a short note about the author's funding.

The note states that the author's research was supported by a grant from the research council.

Special to Farm Advisers

Bacterial Wilt Reduces
Alfalfa Stands

Bacterial wilt--a root and crown disease--and drought stress apparently have reduced some alfalfa stands in _____ county, says Farm Adviser _____.

Varieties that lack resistance to bacterial wilt suffered rapid stand losses during the second hay year this summer. This disease does not normally reduce alfalfa stands too severely until late in the second hay year and often not until the third hay year, _____ points out. However, with high bacterial populations in the soil, stand depletion starts early in the second hay year. University of Illinois agronomists even report finding some depleted stands during the first hay year, _____ adds.

Bacterial wilt in alfalfa usually shows up where the field has a history of many years of alfalfa and a very short interval between alfalfa crops. Where possible, don't grow alfalfa after alfalfa, _____ advises. The number of bacterial wilt organisms in the soil declines when they can't feed on alfalfa plants.

Once a soil has bacterial wilt in it, some bacteria will always remain to infect alfalfa. But avoiding alfalfa after alfalfa reduces the number of infective bacteria in the soil. After alfalfa, grow a nitrogen-consuming crop, particularly corn.

-more-

Add Bacterial Wilt Reduces - 2

Numerous alfalfa varieties have resistance to this disease, although none is immune. Such varieties as Vernal have very high resistance and rarely have serious stand losses from bacterial wilt. Even when you seed fields to bacterial wilt-resistant varieties, allow an interval of a year or more between alfalfa crops, says _____. Many other disease organisms also increase under a continuous one-crop program.

You can now easily see where fields were severely thinned by wilt this summer. In such fields, consider planting a new crop next year, preferably corn.

Establish alfalfa in a new field next spring. Use a wilt-resistant variety if you expect to get high yields for more than two years. Where you want two-year alfalfa production, use the wilt-susceptible varieties as well as the resistant varieties, provided you've allowed an interval of two or more years between the last alfalfa crop and the one you'll seed.

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JJF:pg
9/15/66

To: County Extension Advisers

September 21, 1966
(date)

From: Mal Shurtleff
(name)

Extension Plant Pathologist
(title)

Here's A News Story Tip

Subject: Stalk rot

Applicable area: Corn-growing areas suffering from earlier stress

THE PROBLEM: While the problem is not so bad as last year--when almost half of the fields in the state had as much as 80 percent down corn--some areas that suffered from drouth early in the season may have stalk rot now.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Check corn early. Give "finger-tip test" (push against stalk with finger). Or squeeze base of stalk (it will be soft if it has stalk rot).

Corn stalk rot can be a real problem where late summer and early fall rains follow stress periods early in the season. Wind will cause additional damage if farmers don't harvest early.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCALIZING: Stalk rot is most likely to appear in stress areas. In addition to picture of infested corn, see RPD No. 200, "Corn Stalk Rots," for more details, such as description of the disease.

Special to Farm Advisers

Pasture Fall Calves Or
Feed Them In Drylot?

Buyers of feeder calves for early fall delivery can either feed them in drylot or graze them on stubble pasture, third-cutting hayfields and stalkfields.

But whichever management system Illinois cattle feeders choose, they may need to recover weight loss from shrinkage and guard against shipping fever, says _____ county farm adviser _____.

University of Illinois animal scientists divided 70 Texas calves into a pasture group and a drylot group when they arrived at the U. of I. in late August. One group was pastured--two head per acre--on a typical legume-grass stubble seeding for 63 days. The drylot group was full-fed on legume-grass silage and two pounds of mixed hay per head daily for the same period.

A few persistent cases of footrot occurred in the drylot group, but none in the pasture group. The drylot group developed 20 cases of shipping fever requiring treatment, but the pasture group had none.

For handling calves in the fall, this study showed that fall stubble pasture was better than feeding legume-grass silage in drylot, says _____. But better than average weather prevailed, and the performance of the drylot calves was good despite the shipping fever outbreak.

About 1,400 pounds of silage and 120 pounds of hay were required for each calf to recover shrinkage losses and produce 42 pounds of gain. One-half acre of stubble pasture was enough for each calf to recover shrinkage losses and produce 70 pounds of gain.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Dairy Judging Team Selected

URBANA--Members of the University of Illinois dairy judging team have been selected to compete in the Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, on September 25.

Team members, all College of Agriculture students, include John Bushman, Dixon; Larry Johnson, Huntley; and Don Kaiser, Belleville.

E. E. Ormiston, U. of I. dairy scientist, is team coach.

Last year the Illinois judges placed among the top ten in Holstein and Jersey judging. A field of 27 college teams competed in 1965.

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RVJ:JAP:pg
9/22/66

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

REPORT NO. 1000
TITLE: THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE RATE OF REACTION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE WITH FERROUS SULFATE
AUTHOR: J. H. KILPATRICK, JR.
DATE: 1954

ABSTRACT: The rate of reaction of hydrogen peroxide with ferrous sulfate was studied at various temperatures. The rate increases with increasing temperature. The activation energy was determined to be 14.5 kcal/mole.

INTRODUCTION: Hydrogen peroxide is a powerful oxidizing agent. It is used in many chemical reactions. The rate of reaction of hydrogen peroxide with ferrous sulfate is of interest in many fields of chemistry.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Treat Your Wheat Seed

It still pays to treat your wheat seed. But you may want to consider drill-box treatments this year, says Farm Adviser_____.

Formerly, elevators and other businesses treated seed. But some farmers became careless and dumped a little treated seed into market channels. And modern detection methods can locate a treated kernel in a carload of grain, says _____. Therefore, many businesses now hesitate to treat seed, he adds.

But even if you must treat your own seed, it pays. Treated seed means increased stands and better wintering, better grain quality and yields of three or four bushels more per acre than from untreated seed. Seed treatment becomes especially valuable when cold, wet weather follows planting or when the seedling emerges slowly, says _____.

Seed treatment controls seedling blights, scab, Septoria glume blotch and covered smut (bunt). Treatment does not control loose smut of wheat. If you treat your seed with the slurry or mist method, you can use one of several good fungicides. Your farm adviser has a complete list of recommended seed treatments.

If you must--or choose to--treat in the drillbox, Ceresan MDB or Panogen PX is your logical choice, says _____. If you treat in the drillbox, you won't have treated seed left after planting, he adds. Follow label directions carefully.

For more information on treating seed, ask your farm adviser for RPD No. 1001, "Fungicide Seed Treatment for Small Grains and Sorghum."

Special to Farm Advisers

Drying Corn Decreases
Chances of Storage Rots

If you could predict the weather for the next few months, you might also predict your chances of having storage rots in your corn. But instead of depending on crystal gazing, you can improve your chances of avoiding storage rots if you dry your corn properly, says Farm Adviser _____.

_____ says that shelled corn usually stores well at 12 to 13 percent moisture. But farmers can expect trouble when the moisture level reaches 18 to 20 percent and the humidity is high. Then molds grow and multiply rapidly, he adds. Cribbed ear corn usually keeps well at 18 to 21 percent moisture.

Corn going out of condition leaves several telltale signs. It may appear to be in good condition. But if you detect a musty odor, investigate more thoroughly. A crust over the top that prevents you from sinking as you walk over the grain also means spoilage. Probing will detect "hot spots."

Storage rots decrease the feeding value and the market grade of corn. Researchers have found toxins and hormones in spoiled corn that affect livestock, especially breeding stock.

If you find your corn going out of condition, get it out of storage and blend it with dry corn if it isn't too far gone. Then circulate the grain and dry it to 12 or 13 percent moisture. Rotted grain is worthless for either seed or feed. Under no circumstances should you feed rotted corn to breeding livestock.

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Add Drying Corn - 2

Frequent checking just after storing your corn pays. Corn--even when properly dried--can pick up moisture in storage. Also check your corn storage before harvest. See that bins are clean and free of leaks and insects.

For more information on storage rots, ask your farm adviser for RPD No. 206, "Storage Rots of Corn."

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JJF:pg
9/22/66

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's views on the state of the Union and the progress of the war. The President discusses the military situation, the economy, and the political climate. He also mentions the recent death of General Grant and the appointment of General Sherman to command the Western Army.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated January 10, 1862. It provides a detailed account of the military operations in the West, including the battles of Fort Sumner and Fort Fisher. The report also discusses the progress of the construction of the railroads and the improvement of the military infrastructure.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 15, 1862. It discusses the state of the Navy and the progress of the construction of new ships. The report also mentions the recent capture of the Confederate ship, the *Alabama*, by the USS *Kearsarge*.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 20, 1862. It discusses the state of the public lands and the progress of the construction of the railroads. The report also mentions the recent discovery of gold in California.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 25, 1862. It discusses the state of the Treasury and the progress of the construction of the railroads. The report also mentions the recent issue of new bonds.

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Use this story in place of Story 1 in the October Farm Adviser Packet.

Herbicide Combinations Show Promise

Research appears promising for some herbicide combinations to increase the range of weed control, reduce residue problems and obtain more consistent performance under a variety of soil and weather conditions.

University of Illinois extension weed control specialists E. L. Knake and Marshal McGlamery report that preemergence herbicides give Illinois farmers satisfactory weed control about 75 percent of the time.

Present herbicides have some weaknesses. Some control broadleaved weeds well; others control grass weeds best. Some may effectively control both grass weeds and broadleaved weeds but still miss certain weed species. By combining herbicides, weed specialists hope that farmers can control a variety of weeds with a single application.

Some herbicides perform satisfactorily under relatively dry conditions while others depend on rainfall. With heavy rainfall some herbicides perform well while others may leach too deeply into the soil for best results. Reducing the rate of a fairly persistent herbicide and combining it with one that has less persistence can reduce residue problems.

-more-

Add Herbicide Combinations - 2

But don't concoct herbicide combinations on your own. Mixing the wrong herbicides may give poor control, clog the sprayer and not control weeds as well as either chemical alone. Unless the combination of two or more herbicides is specifically registered and cleared for use, it does not have federal approval.

Some herbicide combinations are now cleared for use and are available. Some are packaged as combinations; others are packaged separately but are approved for mixing by the user. Watch for recent research results and new developments on combinations, advise Knake and McGlamery.

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JJF:pg
9/29/66

To: County Extension Advisers

October 5, 1966

(date)

From: F. W. Andrew

(name)

Extension Agri. Engineer

(title)

Here's A News Story Tip

Subject: Storing Shelled Corn

Applicable area: Entire state where corn is being dried.

THE PROBLEM: What happens after you store shelled corn.

RECOMMENDATIONS: While most farmers have decided how they will handle their shelled corn this year, they may need more information about time-temperature-moisture relationships in storage.

Circular 916, "Drying Shelled Corn," gives valuable tips on in-storage management. The circular also compares costs of storage and explains the various corn-drying systems, including formulas for calculating horsepower for fans.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCALIZING:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

U. of I. Specialist Offers
Church Landscape Suggestions

Properly designed church grounds will serve the congregation more efficiently and will be an asset to the community. But a church should have a master plan that will guide the future development of the property to meet the congregation's and the community's needs, says William R. Nelson, Jr., University of Illinois extension landscape architect.

Landscape plantings can make church buildings appear either ordinary or striking, according to Nelson. Plantings can both screen unsightly areas and create privacy for outdoor worship and recreation.

"Contemporary church architecture is often so striking that too many plantings can detract from the total effect of the structure," he cautions. A landscape architect can determine placement of plants for the best effect and recommend sizes and varieties within the church budget.

Only materials specified in the landscape plan should be accepted from well-meaning church members who want to contribute their own plants as gifts, Nelson says. Gifts of a memorial garden, bench, plant or tree should fit into an initial landscape master plan. And all landscape elements should be selected to require minimum maintenance.

-more-

Add Church Landscape Suggestions - 2

The landscape plan should include recreation spaces to help keep youngsters interested in church organizations, Nelson says. These recreation areas might also be used for outdoor study or worship services.

The style and location of the announcement board on church grounds and a church sign on the edge of town require good taste. "Try to discourage homemade signs or amateurish roadside signs that bear religious messages," Nelson urges.

Nelson and Joe A. Porter, former assistant in landscape architecture at the U. of I., have included these points in an illustrated circular that also includes information on church parking and sidewalks, placing religious sculpture and art and landscaping cemeteries on church property.

For a free copy of Circular 938, "Planning for a Better Church Landscape," see _____, _____ county farm adviser at _____, or write to the College of Agriculture Publications Office, 112 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Frosted Forage Hazard Discussed

After frost, sorghum, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids and sudangrass show an increased level of potentially dangerous prussic acid for one or two days. But the increase in the prussic acid level and its potential hazard depend upon the pre-frost level of prussic-acid-producing material and the severity of the frost, University of Illinois extension agronomist Don Graffis points out.

Preliminary information from the U. of I. agronomy department has shown an increase in prussic acid in sudangrass and sorghum-sudangrass hybrids after a hard frost. But if any increases appear after a very light frost, they are slight. The prussic acid level remains high for one or two days after the first hard frost and then declines rapidly.

Actively growing sudangrass and sorghum-sudangrass hybrids that before frost are safe for grazing--18 and 24 inches tall respectively--are usually safe for grazing a few hours after the frost has melted from the foliage. When the prussic acid in sudangrass or sorghum-sudangrass hybrids is near the danger level before frost, defer grazing for at least two days after a hard frost, Graffis advises.

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Add Frosted Forage Hazard Discussed - 2

If new tiller growth occurs after a hard frost--and you'll notice the growth in five to seven days--discontinue grazing until the new sudangrass growth is 18 inches tall and sorghum-sudangrass growth is 24 inches tall. New, rapidly dividing tissue has the highest prussic acid potential.

You can reduce the hazard from prussic acid poisoning in the these ways:

1. Do not graze questionable fields.
2. Feed legume or non-sorghum grass hay to ruminant animals before turning them onto pasture, and keep this hay available.
3. Pasture an expendable tester animal for an hour before turning high-value animals onto a questionable field.

Making silage of questionable sudangrass or sorghum-sudangrass utilizes this forage safely. The ensiling fermentation, and aeration during the feeding operation, allows nearly complete release of prussic acid into the air before the animals eat the forage. Green chopping is much safer than grazing, but not so safe as ensiling, Graffis concludes.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Late Rains Mean Added Forage

September and October rains throughout most of Illinois have enabled alfalfa to make good growth. A ton or more of hay per acre is ready for harvesting in many alfalfa fields.

Usually this leafy high-protein growth is worth harvesting, but it may be difficult to make into hay. However, it will make high-quality legume silage, says University of Illinois forage specialist Don Graffis.

Harvesting alfalfa in late October or early November will not usually injure the stand or production the following year if you don't harvest between the first week of September and late October, if the crop is 1 1/2 years old or older and if it is on a well-drained soil.

Cutting as late as October 25 to November 1 does not allow alfalfa time to make much regrowth before cold weather. Therefore the alfalfa will maintain a high food energy reserve in its roots. (EDITOR'S NOTE FOR LOCALIZING: The last summer harvest date is September 1 in northern Illinois and September 7 in central and southern Illinois.)

However, harvesting in late October may increase heaving next spring. Without the crop residue to insulate the soil surface, freezing and thawing will cause fluctuations in soil temperature. Each refreezing pushes the tap root of the alfalfa plant upward. Repeated thawing and refreezing gradually hoists the alfalfa plant out of the soil.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed change in the curriculum of the School of Architecture. I am very glad to hear that the Board of Trustees has decided to refer the matter to the Faculty for their consideration. I am sure that the Faculty will make a wise and judicious decision in this matter.

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Add Late Rains - 2

Mixing grass with the alfalfa helps to reduce heaving. Applying one or two tons of straw or strawy manure per acre during the winter also helps to reduce the problem. The straw or manure substitutes for the crop residues that have been removed. Well-drained soils have less free water to freeze than poorly drained soils, and the ice crystals that form are fewer and smaller. The plant roots therefore heave less, particularly the tapered tap roots of plants like alfalfa.

You don't have to remove normal fall growth of alfalfa to keep the plant healthy and vigorous, says Graffis. Usually the need for livestock feed prompts a late October harvest.

But you should graze or harvest--after October 25--any extra heavy growth that could mat down during the winter. Occasionally field mice are more numerous in fields with a heavy fall growth. A high field mouse population can injure plants, but such damage is usually confined to small areas.

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10/20/66

Special to Farm Advisers

Save Time, Money and Labor
With Good Milking Routine

A good milking routine can save dairymen time, boost production, lessen trouble with mastitis and produce higher quality milk, points out _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Here is a method to which cows usually respond by milking out completely in a few minutes, _____ says:

Don't excite the cows either before or during milking. About one minute before putting the milking machine on the cow, stimulate milk let-down by washing the teats and the lower part of the udder with warm water to which a suitable disinfectant has been added.

Use a strip cup to further stimulate milk let-down, and check for possible infection. Put the machine on the cows as soon as the milk starts to flow.

Before the teat cups begin to crawl upward, begin machine-stripping by gently pulling the cups down with one hand and massaging each quarter of the udder with the other. Don't prolong this operation.

To prevent tissue damage inside the udder, remove the milker as soon as the milk stops flowing.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Illinois 4-H'ers Attend
National Safety Conference

Ten Illinois 4-H Club members will attend the youth section of the 54th National Safety Conference in Chicago October 23-26, according to University of Illinois 4-H Club specialist Mary Cheze.

A program highlight will be tours of Chicago, the Chicago police department and the Prudential building. Delegates will also attend firearm, camping, first-aid and water safety demonstrations.

Miss Cheze says delegates were selected on the basis of their 4-H safety records. Several 4-H'ers have developed unique ways to make people more safety-conscious.

One 4-H'er conducted fire prevention schools for neighborhood children. Another delegate prepared a poison prevention booklet.

More than 200 young people representing several youth groups will attend the conference. The Country Mutual Insurance Company sponsors the trip for Illinois delegates.

Delegates include Mike Miller, Olney; Norma Sue Walter, Metropolis; John Chestnut, Jr., Mokena; Linda Conant, Richton Park; Joyce Holmes, Monmouth; Michael Kent, Mt. Vernon; Carol Ann Neumann, Greenville; Garry Niemeyer, Auburn; Barbara Nolte, Mattoon; and Ronald Weber, Bushnell.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Herd Managers
Need Production Records

Just as the manager of a professional football or baseball team keeps complete records on a player's performance, a dairyman needs to keep production records on individual cows.

These records should determine how much each cow contributes to the success of the dairy enterprise. The dairyman needs this information to decide whether to renew a particular cow's contract for a place in the herd.

The easiest way for a dairyman to get production records on each cow is to enroll his herd in the Weigh-a-Day-a-Month program, says G. W. Harpestad, University of Illinois dairy extension specialist. As the name of this program suggests, the dairyman weighs and records the milk for each cow one day each month. He sends this information to the U. of I. department of dairy science, where a complete report is made and sent back to him. He can then decide whether to keep or cull a cow on the basis of her performance record.

The dairyman who wants a more complete service can enroll his herd in dairy herd improvement record-keeping, Harpestad says. In this program a technician comes to the farm to weigh the milk and sample and test it for butterfat. From these feed records, electronic

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Add Dairy Herd Managers - 2

computers at the University produce a report of each cow. The dairyman can use these records to evaluate an animal on the basis of milk and fat production as well as returns over feed cost.

Dairymen not now enrolled in a production record program should "go professional" and see their farm advisers for information on starting one, Harpestad emphasizes.

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GWH:JAP:sm
10/27/66

Special to farm and home advisers

County 4-H Leader(s)
Attend(s) Forum in Washington, D. C.

_____ of _____,
joined a group of 37 Illinois 4-H leaders attending a Leader Forum
at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., October 29 to
November 6.

The Leader Forum is designed to help 4-H leaders become more
effective in their work with young people. Through the forum, leaders
gain a broader understanding of young people and develop deeper
commitments to work with youth.

The week-long meeting includes discussions, lectures, field
trips and recreation aimed at improving 4-H leadership. The program
also includes visits to many national shrines.

The leaders will attend discussions that help to develop
the theme "Focusing on the Community." They will spend one day on
Capitol Hill, where they will see congressional committees in session,
visit Illinois' congressmen and tour the Capitol and other buildings.

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10/27/66

EDITOR'S NOTE: A list of leaders attending the Leader Forum is
attached for your convenience in localizing this
news release.

Journal of the American Medical Association

Volume 100, No. 1, January 1958

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
535 N. Dearborn Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication of the American Medical Association. It is the official journal of the Association and is published for the benefit of the medical profession and the public. The Journal contains original articles, reviews, and news items of interest to the medical community.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Ave., Chicago 10, Ill. The subscription price is \$12.00 per year in advance. Single copies are available for purchase at a special rate.

The Journal is published weekly, except for one issue which is published bi-weekly in January and February. The Journal is published in English and is available in microfilm and microfiche editions.

1958

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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 N. Dearborn Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.
Subscription price: \$12.00 per year in advance.

The following is a list of participants in the Leader Forum:

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Cook	Mrs. Dorothy Mason	Chicago
Edgar	Mrs. John H. Delap	Paris
Edwards	Mrs. Adolph Kirsch	Grayville
Franklin	Mrs. Mildred Rowland	Mulkeytown
Henderson	Mrs. Curt Eisenmayer	Stronghurst
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Schuyler	Mr. Donald Toland	Augusta
Champaign	Miss Peg Hoffman	U. of I. 4-H Specialist

As follows is a list of investigations in the United States:

[illegible]

Special to Farm Advisers

Manage Late Fall, Winter Pastures

Livestock producers can use many acres of Illinois pasture and hay land for late fall and winter grazing. But don't graze these fields indiscriminately, advises University of Illinois forage crops specialist Don Graffis. Give careful attention to the time and amount of grazing on permanent bluegrass or tall fescue pastures and legume-grass pastures and hay fields.

During wet seasons, confine grazing of bluegrass and fescue to well-drained sites. Severe trampling and deep cutting of the soil sharply reduce the yields from pastures and hay fields.

Grasses and legumes pastured into the ground, particularly during the winter, lose their vigor. Plants weakened by excessive grazing pressure become more susceptible to cold injury during the winter and to heaving damage in the spring. Heaving damage is particularly critical in legumes.

On bluegrass pastures, leave a final stubble of at least 1 1/2 inches or more, advises Graffis. On other tall-growing pasture and hay grasses, leave at least two or three inches of stubble when you discontinue pasturing.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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Add Manage Late Fall, Winter Pastures - 2

Grasses store their food reserves in the crown and base of stems and leaves. The plant uses little of this food during the winter, but it is essential for keeping the plant alive. And complete removal of leaves and stems during fall and winter grazing robs the grass plants of their rejuvenating energy for spring growth.

Pastures that are grazed to bare ground do not hold so much snow as those having a little stubble. Snow acts as an insulator that modifies the change in temperature for the plant and protects it against short periods of extremely low temperatures. Grass and legume plants that are covered with an inch or more of snow are less likely to suffer cold damage than those without snow cover.

Winter pastures, usually fescue but also bluegrass, in which the summer production is made into round bales and left in the field, should be divided into small grazing units. Restrict animals to the small units until the bales are well utilized. Provide a week's grazing at a time for the herd.

Determine the grazing unit by the general rule of one bale of hay per cow per day. For example, an 80-cow herd should have about 560 bales of hay per week for each grazing unit. Provide a mineral supplement to animals on winter pasture according to U. of I. department of animal science recommendations. Pasturing can continue throughout most or all of the winter throughout southern Illinois if feed is available.

Special to Farm Advisers

Red Streak Causes Concern

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story is of primary interest in the north-eastern quarter of the state.

As corn harvest progresses in _____ county, farmers continue to ask questions about red streak, reports Farm Adviser _____.

According to University of Illinois plant pathologists, farmers can feed red-streaked corn to livestock without fear of harmful effects. Such corn also germinates normally. Plant pathologists presently report no evidence of red-streak transmission by seed.

Since red streak apparently does not affect corn quality, its presence does not justify dockage. But U. of I. plant pathologists report that some elevators in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana have docked farmers for streak-affected corn in recent years.

Some streaking occurred in central and north-central Illinois last year. This year farm advisers from Effingham to Boone counties have reported red streak. Farm Adviser John Bicket of Vermilion county reported widespread occurrences of red-streaked corn, especially in areas that suffered because of the dry summer weather. Michigan work suggests that red streak occurs most frequently in stressed corn.

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Add Red Streak - 2

In affected corn, streaks running the length of the kernel may vary from a narrow pink-to-red stripe to an almost-red kernel. Affected ears are often nubbins with poor kernel set. Irregular reddish-purple blotches commonly appear on the husks of affected ears.

U. of I. plant pathologists theorize that red streak occurred more often this year than in the past because dry weather hastened the maturity of wheat and grass. Such crops provide food for the wheat curl mite. A virus isolated from red-streak kernels closely resembles the wheat streak-mosaic virus spread by wheat curl mites. Plant pathologists differ in their opinions about the role of the mite. Some believe that streak isn't always associated with the presence of the virus, but that the mite's feeding may cause the trouble.

Two U. of I. plant pathologists, A. L. Hooker and Henry Jedlinski, have noted resistance to the red-streak virus in certain varieties of corn in greenhouse experiments. Apparently the virus doesn't retard growth in the field. Small corn plants inoculated with the virus outgrew foliage symptoms in U. of I. studies.

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Dairy Cattle Judging Team
To Compete In Chicago Contest

The University of Illinois dairy cattle judging team will compete in the Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the International Dairy Show in Chicago on November 30.

Members of the team are John Bushman, Dixon; Laurence Johnson, Huntley; and Don Kaiser, Belleville. The coach is E. E. Ormiston, U. of I. professor of dairy husbandry.

When the team competed in the recent National Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest in Waterloo, Iowa, Bushman tied for sixth place as high individual scorer in judging all herds, and Johnson tied for second place in judging Ayrshires.

Participants in the contest will place two classes of four females representing six breeds--Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey and Milking Shorthorn. They will give oral reasons on one class in each breed.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Control Muskrats
Before They Damage Ponds

EDITOR'S NOTE: Use at your discretion.

Many ponds and private lakes are becoming additional sources of farm income. But owners must protect these earthen structures from burrowing animals, such as muskrats.

Muskrats make their home by burrowing in banks and dams. And, according to the Illinois Department of Agriculture, burrows can weaken the dam.

Muskrats migrate in late fall, early spring or during drouths. Even if they have not caused trouble previously, it will pay to check your pond periodically, says Farm Adviser

Because of the value of muskrat fur, Illinois regulates the trapping of these animals. The seasons for trapping are from noon on November 15 to noon on December 20 in the northern zone and from noon on November 25 to noon on January 5 in the southern zone. U. S. Route 36 serves as a division line between the northern and southern zones. By trapping during the season, you can legally protect your farm pond and lakes from muskrats.

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Add Control Muskrats - 2

If muskrats are a serious threat at other seasons of the year, you can get a special permit from the Illinois Department of Conservation that allows the Pest and Rodent Control Section of the Department of Agriculture to control them. But trapping at the proper time is the best method, says _____.

If you need suggestions for trapping or recommendations for effective barriers in new structures, ask your farm adviser for the muskrat control leaflet, number 306, published by the Fish and Wildlife Services. This leaflet is also available from the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Springfield.

The trapping season for raccoons, opossums, skunks and weasels is the same as that for muskrats. You can reduce the population of these animals during the statewide hunting season from noon on November 10 to noon on January 31, 1967, says _____.

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UNCLASS

Special to Farm Advisers

Pecan Growers May Exhibit
Products At International Show

URBANA--Illinois pecan growers and breeders will have an opportunity to exhibit their products and have them judged in the first annual International Pecan Show in El Paso, Texas, December 6-8, according to Frank W. Owen, University of Illinois extension horticulturist.

The show is sponsored by the Western Irrigated Pecan Growers Association, New Mexico State University and Texas A. & M. University. Entries are anticipated from all pecan-producing states and Mexico.

Anyone may exhibit free of charge, Owen says. But the pecans must be from the 1966 crop and must have been grown by the exhibitor. Each entry must consist of one quart of pecans or a minimum of 50 nuts.

Classes will be judged on pecan size, appearance, color and all the factors of kernel quality, including kernel percentage, color, general appearance, texture, hollowness and taste.

These divisions are included in the contest:

--Division A, Improved or Papershell Varieties.

Growers are limited to one entry of each. For example, a grower may enter only one sample in the Western Schley, Barton or Mahan classes.

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The new approach is the *baseline* for the

General Information: New Mexico State University and Texas A & M University. Policies are being followed from all sources.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Classroom will be helped on how to use the microscope.

Add Pecan Growers May Exhibit - 2

--Division B, Variety Seedlings or Native Pecans.

There is no limit on the number of entries in this class.

--Division C, Known Hybrids. This division includes pecans that have not been named, but for which both parents are known. Entries should be identified by a code name or number.

Owen says that entries must be mailed or delivered to International Pecan Show, Plaza Motor Hotel, Box 1770, El Paso, Texas, 79949. They must be received by 7 p.m. on Monday, December 5.

Participants attending the December 6 session will hear discussed such subjects as the outlook for the pecan industry; development of pecan plantings in the irrigated west; maintaining soil fertility in pecan orchards; and minor element nutrition.

The December 7 program will include talks on techniques in controlling the pecan nut case bearer; the use of systemics in controlling the pecan aphid; new techniques in pecan propagation; mechanical harvesting and handling of pecans, and close spacing and mechanical pruning.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Adult 4-H Leaders To Be Honored
With Recognition Program Nov. 22

Adult 4-H leaders, who serve 78,000 Illinois boys and girls in local 4-H Clubs, will be honored at the 21st Annual Illinois Volunteer 4-H Leaders Recognition Meeting in Springfield on Tuesday, November 22. _____
county leaders attending the day-long recognition program are:

_____.

They will join nearly 500 adult leaders from all parts of Illinois.

The event is sponsored by the Illinois Retail Merchants Association and the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service. It is designed to provide recognition of the volunteers who work with Illinois 4-H'ers.

Charles T. Vetter, Jr., of the U. S. Information Agency, Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker at the 12:30 p.m. banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel St. Nicholas.

In announcing meeting plans, Hugh E. Muncy, executive vice president and general manager of the Illinois Retail Merchants Association, said that the program would also include a "Know Your State Government" session in the House of Representatives Chambers of the Capitol Building.

Participants in this session will include John Beaumont, Director, State Board of Vocational Education, and William G. Clark, Attorney General, State of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS
540 UNIVERSITY DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

Dear Mr. [Name],
I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your car. I hope you can get it fixed soon. If you need any help, please let me know. I will be glad to assist you in any way I can. Thank you for your letter. Sincerely,
[Signature]

They will join with the other students in the fight for a better education.

The event is sponsored by the Illinois State Bar Association and the University of Illinois. It is designed to provide information to the students who work with Illinois. The event will be held on [Date] at [Location].

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. will be the principal location for the event. The event is designed to provide information to the students who work with Illinois. The event will be held on [Date] at [Location]. In addition, the event will provide information to the students who work with Illinois. The event will be held on [Date] at [Location].

After the event, the students will be able to contact the [Organization] for more information. The event is designed to provide information to the students who work with Illinois. The event will be held on [Date] at [Location].

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RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

County Farmers To Attend
National Pork Producers Council Meetings

EDITOR'S NOTE: To further localize this story, add the names of farmers from your county who will attend the meeting. And between paragraphs five and six, you might include one or two sentences about your county's organization. How many members? When was it established? What local events or programs has it sponsored?

Some _____ county hog farmers will attend
(Name)
the National Pork Producers Council annual meeting on December 7
in Springfield.

They will join other hog farmers from across the nation to hear and discuss the analysis of the council's recent nationwide survey that sought hog producers' opinions on such subjects as pork improvement, promotion and research.

"This is probably the most important meeting the council has ever held," notes G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois extension livestock specialist. He says the survey returns and the discussions at the annual meeting could determine the direction of research, promotion, financing and improvement in the swine industry.

"Any Illinois producer who thinks he will be in the hog business during the next five years should attend this meeting and participate in the discussion," Carlisle added.

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THE NATIONAL BOARD

Special to The Observer

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BOARD'S ATTITUDE TO THE
IT is a fact that the Board will always be found
in the forefront of the movement for the
improvement of the position of the
workers in the country. It is a fact that the Board
has been the first to take any action in the
past.

Now, the Board has taken the following
action:

The National Board has decided to
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following action in the future.

"We believe that the Board will
also take the following action in the future
as well as the Board will take the following
action in the future."

Add County Farmers To Attend - 2

The national council, composed of state organizations like the Illinois Pork Producers Association, represents the swine industry, particularly in national legislation. The Illinois association is a federation of local and county organizations.

The council initiated the national hog cholera eradication program, now in its final phases in many states. Organization officials hope the expression of farmers' views at the annual meeting will indicate other problems that need attention at the national level.

The meeting begins at 9:30 a.m. on December 7 at the Holiday Inn east of Springfield on Interstate 55.

-30-

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11/23/66

The national council, composed of representatives of the various states, is the highest authority in the organization. It is the duty of the council to formulate and adopt the general policy of the organization, to elect and remove the officers and members of the executive committee, and to review and approve the annual report of the executive committee. The council also has the power to amend the constitution and the bylaws of the organization.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois 4-H'ers To Attend
4-H Dairy Conference

Illinois' top 4-H dairy project members will attend the 12th annual 4-H Dairy Conference in Chicago December 1-3.

The conference provides delegates with an opportunity to better understand the production, processing, marketing and use of dairy products. Delegates will participate in a marketing clinic and will hear a panel discuss careers in the dairy industry.

They will attend the International Dairy Show to see the nation's top dairy animals and will watch the horse show and rodeo. The program will also include a visit to Don McNeill's Breakfast Club and several tours of Chicago.

Illinois 4-H'ers who will attend include Allen Ruppert, Nokomis; Kathy Stumpe, Dow; Susan Wehrley, Kane; Wayne Bloomfield, Ashland; James Funk, Liberty; Ray King, Pekin; and Ervin Woller, Urbana.

Gordon Boldt, Seneca; Neil Brinkmeier, Pearl City; Pamela Fritz, Herscher; Kenneth Morhardt, Elizabeth; Lloyd Simon, Princeton; Dan Slagell, Hudson; and Duane Wallin, Rock Island.

The conference is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, the National 4-H Service Committee, the International Dairy Show, the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association and numerous representatives of the dairy industry.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Keep Dairy Herd Healthy, Well Fed
For Maximum Breeding Efficiency

The dairyman who wants to achieve high reproductive efficiency in his herd must maintain healthy, well-fed cows, inseminate with high-quality semen at the proper time and use good breeding techniques, says University of Illinois dairy physiologist J. R. Lodge.

A disease-free herd managed under a good nutritional program is the first prerequisite for reproductive efficiency, he says. But the detection of estrus is also important if the dairyman uses artificial insemination or hand mating.

Some cows are in estrus only a few hours, Lodge points out. And not all cows have 21-day cycles. More than half will come into estrus every 17 to 25 days. Record-keeping can help the dairyman know the cycle variability of individual cows in his herd.

Breeding at the proper time is a must for high conception rate because of the short life of germ cells in the female reproductive tract. Lodge suggests that dairymen follow this rule of thumb in selecting breeding times: Cows first observed in estrus in the A. M. should be bred in the P. M. of the same day; and cows first observed in estrus in the P. M. should be bred the following A. M.

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Add Keep Dairy Herd Healthy, Well Fed - 2

Cows should not be rebred until the first estrus, occurring 60 days after calving, Lodge says. Although this time will vary among cows, for the majority this amount of time between breeding is usually necessary for complete recovery of the uterus. And with normal conception rates, this practice will still allow the best calving interval, he adds.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: For use in your column.

Proven Extension Methods Could
Help Solve World Food Problems

The way to help conquer the world food shortage problem is through educational and technical assistance programs, says the dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Speaking at the annual conference for extension council chairmen last week on the campus in Urbana, Dean Orville G. Bentley pointed out that the idea of the U. S. feeding the world may be something like "food imperialism." Since this is not our objective, Bentley called for an expanded program to help people in developing countries feed themselves.

Bentley told the group of county extension council chairmen that there is no simple system of helping countries feed themselves, but extension education methods that have proved so successful in this country will be a major part of any effort to improve the food-population balance.

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12/1/66

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The way to help transfer the work to the new and more

low is through education and technical assistance.

With the help of the University of Chicago, the

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FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

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Special to Farm Advisers

SWINE SEMINAR PROMOTION

U. Of I. Swine Seminar
Set For (date) At (location)

Area hog farmers will have the chance to brush up on old skills and learn new information about hog production and management at the University of Illinois Swine Seminar on _____.
(date)

The seminar will be from 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at _____ in _____.

U. of I. extension specialists in swine, agricultural engineering, veterinary medicine and agricultural economics will serve on the program. Eleven other U. of I. Swine Seminars are scheduled to be held throughout Illinois during January and February.

The program will emphasize new information hog farmers can use in their own operations. Each specialist will give seminar participants the chance to raise questions.

Swine specialist G. R. Carlisle will discuss sow feeding and management, pig nutrition, iron injection and feed efficiency standards.

Agricultural engineer A. J. Muehling will look at swine confinement housing, including farrowing facilities and growing-finishing houses, manure management and feed handling.

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Add U. Of I. Swine Seminar - 2

Veterinarian H. N. Becker will discuss atrophic rhinitis, worming programs, hog cholera and a pleuropneumonia-like organism (PPLO).

Agricultural economist R. B. Schwart will talk about hog outlook, changing patterns of hog production, pork demand and how the producer fits into the whole production picture.

_____, _____ county farm
(name)
adviser, says he believes the seminar offers an opportunity that few hog producers can afford to miss. Farmers who have further questions about the seminar should contact _____
in his office at _____.

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Special to Farm Advisers

SWINE SEMINAR PROMOTION

Outlook Is Favorable
For Illinois Hog Producers

Three factors suggest a favorable outlook for Illinois swine producers, says University of Illinois extension farm management specialist R. B. Schwart.

Schwart explains that population growth combined with a stabilizing per capita consumption level means that the United States will need to boost pork production 12 percent over the 1965 level and produce 12,540 million pounds in 1970.

Geographically, Illinois hog producers are in a position to take advantage of favorable corn/hog ratios, Schwart says. Illinois--in the heart of the corn surplus area--is near large consumption areas and has good access to processing and transportation facilities.

While some specialty crops return more per hour to labor and management, swine producers do have an advantage over other Illinois livestock enterprises.

Schwart's farm record studies for 1964 show that hourly returns average \$2.29 for labor and management in hog operations. Feeder cattle producers average 20 cents an hour, and dairymen average \$1.00.

Schwart believes that farmers with adequate capital and managerial ability will continue to find Illinois a favorable place for profitable hog operations.

Special to New York

RECEIVED NEW YORK

URGENT 12-15-54
TO DIRECTOR
FROM NEW YORK

Re New York letter of 12-14-54 and Bureau letter of 12-14-54.
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum
dated 12-15-54, New York, and captioned as above.

The information in the above letterhead memorandum was obtained
from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the
past. The source has advised that the information is true and
correct.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum
dated 12-15-54, New York, and captioned as above.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum
dated 12-15-54, New York, and captioned as above.

Special to Farm Advisers

SWINE SEMINAR PROMOTION

Swine Confinement Systems
Help Solve Labor Problems

As farm labor becomes harder to find and afford, confinement systems are becoming more popular among Illinois commercial hog producers.

University of Illinois agricultural engineers believe that commercial hog producers will continue to raise many hogs on pasture and in portable housing. But labor cost and shortage problems will encourage them to advance several trends in confinement systems.

One trend is the use of confinement buildings and slotted floors for sows before and during farrowing. Many producers confine sows in groups and in individual pens before farrowing.

Agricultural engineers agree that the modern growing-finishing house must have slotted floors. For most of the state, completely enclosed buildings with totally slotted floors provide the most versatile and flexible housing for all pigs from weanlings to gestating sows. The less costly open-front buildings featuring partially slotted floors provide another alternative that best suits the milder climate of southern Illinois.

Although some large producers use both lagoons and hauling to solve manure management and odor problems, hauling continues to be part of most swine operations.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois 4-H Dairy Judges
Place 3rd at Chicago

The Illinois 4-H dairy judging team placed 3rd among nine teams at the regional 4-H dairy judging contest in Chicago on November 30. The three-man team scored first in both Brown Swiss and Holstein judging, 4th in Guernseys and 5th in Jersey judging.

Earl Lindsey, Bismarck, the 8th-high individual in the contest, placed 2nd in Holsteins, 7th in Jerseys and 8th in Brown Swiss competition.

Kent Smith, Oswego, rated 10th in the contest and placed 3rd in Brown Swiss judging. The third team member, Toby Hodges, Dixon, placed 5th in Holsteins and 9th in Guernseys.

Team members judged all dairy breeds and gave written and oral reasons for their placings.

J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairy specialist, coached the team.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

BEEF CLINIC PROMOTION

"What's New In Beef?"

Theme For Area Extension School

_____ county beef producers will have
an opportunity to learn what's new in beef when they attend
the University of Illinois Extension Beef Clinic _____.
(month) (date)

The one-day area clinic will be held at _____,
(place)

_____, _____, starting at _____.
(address) (city) (time)

U. of I. animal science specialist Terry R. Greathouse
will highlight the latest research findings on the use of urea
in rations, high-concentrate finishing rations, control of heat
in feedlot heifers and environmental effects on feedlot perform-
ance.

Duane E. Erickson, extension farm management economist,
will help beef men take a look at slaughter trends, sources of
feeder cattle, future beef demands, annual costs and typical
costs for various beef systems.

What's new in beef housing will be the theme of agri-
cultural engineer Don Jedeke's talk. He will focus attention
on open and closed confinement systems as well as open-lot
feeding arrangements.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DECEMBER 10, 1914

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Add "What's New In Beef?" - 2

The veterinary medicine section of the beef clinic will feature extension veterinarian J. R. Pickard. Pickard will discuss infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR or red-nose); SF-4, a strain of shipping fever virus; bovine virus diarrhea (BVD); brucellosis eradication; salmonella; and new ways to combat bloat and cattle parasites.

Beef producers who cannot attend the meeting at _____
(place)
_____ may attend a similar meeting at _____
named above) (place)
in _____ on _____. The meeting will
(town) (month) (date)
start at _____.
(time)

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12/8/66

The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product. The information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product. The information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product.

Total Premium		100.00
Total Deductible		50.00
Total Co-insurance		20.00
Total Out-of-Pocket		70.00
Total Maximum Benefit		100.00

CHICAGO
ILLINOIS

Special to Farm Advisers

BEEF CLINIC PROMOTION

Warm Confinement Beef Systems
Reduce Labor And Bedding Needs

The warm confinement beef feeding system eliminates bedding and reduces labor in a cattle-feeding operation, according to University of Illinois agricultural engineers.

Warm confinement systems house cattle in enclosed, insulated, fan-ventilated buildings that provide wintertime control of inside air temperatures. Most beef producers equip buildings with slotted floors, manure storage pits and a liquid manure-handling system.

In addition to providing the same benefits as any other confinement system, warm confinement setups generally improve efficiency and rate of gain, especially during extremely warm or cold weather.

Controlling inside temperatures permits use of equipment that can't otherwise be used when temperatures drop below freezing.

Any beef confinement system--temperature controlled or not--reduces labor requirements and increases the fertilizer value of manure.

Confinement systems require less land than the conventional systems, and good layouts are relatively easy to plan.

The disadvantages of confinement systems include the initial cost, the resulting property tax and the lack of available research experience and layout plans.

Special Agent in Charge

Very truly yours,

W. J. Connelley
Special Agent in Charge

The following information was furnished to me by

Mr. J. H. [Name] of the [Name] [Name]

on [Date] at [Location].

He stated that [Name] is [Name]

and [Name] is [Name]

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Special to Farm Advisers

BEEF CLINIC PROMOTION

Cattle Feeder Of Future
Needs To Be Cost Conscious

The cost-conscious cattle feeder of the future will need to spend more time in planning, directing and controlling his farm business, says University of Illinois extension farm management economist Duane E. Erickson.

Erickson points out that cattle-feeding profits depend on the cost of feeder calves, the cost of gain and the price received at market time. The cattle feeder's ability to manage the buying, feeding and selling aspects of his operation determines his net dollar return.

An essential part of each of these management functions is a complete farm record, Erickson believes. Accurate records help the operator compute federal income taxes and recognize the strong and weak areas of his farm business.

Farm records--with good estimates of costs and returns--can help operators plan building and equipment changes. Careful planning of costs and returns for the changed feeding operation helps avoid overinvestment in facilities.

Erickson says the time period in which dollars invested in feeding facilities are to be recovered is the "planning horizon." During this time the manager can accurately project the demand for his product or the possible obsolescence of equipment he buys. In most livestock operations, the planning horizon ranges from five to 15 years.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Modern Building Methods Make
Terrace Farming Easier

New methods and equipment make it possible to build parallel terraces that save soil and eliminate many of the reasons Illinois farmers have avoided terracing their farms, says R. C. Hay, University of Illinois extension agricultural engineer.

Hay points out that when graders and plows were used to build terraces, the deep cuts they made to straighten the terraces buried the topsoil and left subsoil exposed. With modern soil-moving equipment, the operator removes the topsoil and stores it. When the parallel terraces are nearly completed, the operator covers the exposed subsoil with topsoil from the storage piles.

Parallel terraces, sometimes called "cut-and-fill terraces," eliminate crooked rows and improve machinery efficiency. They also eliminate point rows, which are major nuisances.

Another way in which some farmers make farming terraced fields easier and more practical is to use tile outlet terraces to eliminate sod waterways, Hays says.

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Add Modern Building Methods Make - 2

In addition to using parallel terraces on hilly cropland, farmers may want to consider using them to remodel or rebuild old terraces.

Terraces are still expensive to build and difficult to plan and maintain, Hays notes. But they eliminate at least 75 percent of the soil erosion losses that occur when slopes are straight row-farmed in continuous corn and soybeans.

Layout recommendations, qualifications for ACP incentive payments and lists of competent contractors are available at county extension offices and at county SCS and ASCS offices.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Accurate Records Are Necessary
To Commercial Farm Business

URBANA--Unlimited opportunities in farming exist today for farmers who are willing to keep accurate records and learn how to use them, says University of Illinois farm management specialist D. F. Wilken.

More than 6,500 Illinois farmers are taking advantage of the Illinois FBFM Service to keep and use accurate and valid records under the guidance of professionally trained fieldmen. But Wilken believes that more farmers need to realize the importance of record-keeping in today's commercial farm operation.

Once a farmer enrolls in the Illinois farm business record program, chances are 96 out of 100 that he will remain enrolled as long as he is farming, Wilken says. The most difficult task, however, is to convince farmers that an average fee of \$80 a year for the service, based on size of operation, is a worthwhile expenditure. Too often a farmer is conditioned against paying for such a service because his father and grandfather got along without it.

The fact that farmers who do try the FBFM program stay with it year after year testifies to some of the benefits it provides, Wilken notes.

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Add Accurate Records Are Necessary - 2

Participants in the Illinois FBFM service are investing in a continuous educational program that was founded 42 years ago. The program today is an outgrowth of an extension accounting and farm management project started by the U. of I. in 1945.

Any county farm adviser can furnish details on how to enroll in the program for 1967, Wilken says.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

AND ARCHITECTURE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

530 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

TEL. 773-936-5000

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Special to Farm Advisers

County Farmers
May Attend UI Winter Short Course

_____ county farmers who cannot regularly attend college have a chance to learn the latest farming ideas and methods at the University of Illinois 1967 Winter Short Course in Agriculture, Urbana, January 30 to March 10.

Farm Adviser _____ says that participants may choose from among more than 20 courses in all major areas of the College of Agriculture. And several classes are especially planned to interest turf groups.

All short course instructors are prominent in their fields and up to date on the latest research findings. Study-with these specialists gives participants the opportunity to add to their high school knowledge and practical experience.

Short course students are enrolled as regular students of the College of Agriculture and are eligible to attend U. of I. athletic events, dances, concerts and other activities during the six-week period, _____ says.

Cost of the course ranges from \$235 to \$300, depending on the course and the housing accommodations the student selects.

For more information about the short course, check at the county Cooperative Extension Service office or write to Warren Wessels, Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, College of Agriculture, Urbana, 61801.

Special to Home Advisers

Poultry Inspected And
Graded By USDA

Note to Home Advisers: USDA Consumer and Marketing Service has asked for assistance to get this story into weekly newspapers.

Housewives are sometimes confused by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's round inspection mark and shield-shaped grade mark that appear on officially inspected and graded poultry. What do these symbols mean?

The USDA Consumer and Marketing Service says that the round inspection mark, which bears the words "Inspected for Wholesomeness by the U. S. Department of Agriculture," is a symbol of safety. It means that the poultry--chicken, turkey, goose, duck or guinea--was examined by a Federal inspector, that it was processed in a plant where stringent cleanliness requirements were met, that the poultry is not adulterated and that it is truthfully labeled.

The Consumer and Marketing Service is responsible for inspecting all poultry that passes through interstate or foreign commerce. But grading is a voluntary service for food processors and handlers on a fee basis.

The shield-shaped grade mark is a symbol of quality. It means that the quality of the poultry has been certified by official graders under the supervision of the USDA after being inspected. The USDA grades for poultry are A, B and C, based on the meatiness of a bird and its freedom from defects. Poultry that is marked "USDA Grade A" is of the highest table quality.

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Add Poultry Inspected - 2

Look for both the round USDA inspection mark and the shield-shaped grade mark when you shop. These marks assure you that the poultry you buy has been federally inspected and that it has been graded for quality.

For further information, write to the USDA Office of Information, Washington, D. C. 20250, for single free copies of "USDA Poultry Inspection - A Consumer's Safeguard," PA-200, and "How to Buy Poultry by USDA Grades," ME-1.

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Special to Home Advisers

CUTLINE

Poultry Inspection And Grading Symbols

The USDA urges housewives to look for these symbols when buying poultry. The round inspection mark is a symbol of safety and shows that the poultry has been inspected by the USDA and found to be wholesome, clean, unadulterated and truthfully labeled. The shield-shaped mark is a quality guide and shows that the poultry was officially graded. Grades are based on the meatiness of the bird and its freedom from defects. Poultry that is marked "USDA Grade A" is of the highest table quality, while the letters B and C indicate lesser quality.

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HF:bh
5/12/66

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The first paper presented in 1904 was by the late Professor J. H. Pomeroy, who was then a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. His paper was on the subject of the "The University of Chicago and the American People." It was a very interesting and well-written paper, and it was very well received by the audience. The paper was read by the late Professor J. H. Pomeroy, who was then a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. It was a very interesting and well-written paper, and it was very well received by the audience.

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Illinois Nutrition Committee
Fall Conference

The Illinois Nutrition Committee Fall Conference will be held Friday, October 7, at the Hotel Lincoln-Douglas in Quincy.

Cosponsors of the conference are the Committee on Nutrition of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Illinois State Department of Public Health and the Adams County Medical Society.

This conference, whose theme is "Nutrition in Medicine," will be of special interest to parents as well as to teachers, extension workers, nutritionists, nurses and dietitians. The sessions will be open to the public.

Speakers scheduled for the conference include Donald E. Baldwin, Affiliated Laboratories Corporation, who will speak on "Salmonella"; Dr. Willard Schrivner, associate professor of obstetrics, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., who will discuss nutrition education for the teenager and optimum nutrition for the young mother; and Dr. Gelson Toro, Cooper Medical Laboratory, who will discuss nutrition problems for the aging citizen.

Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, internationally known nutritionist and formerly deputy administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Nutrition and Consumer Research, has as her topic "World Food Patterns as I See Them."

Helen Hackman, Pike County home adviser, 125 1/2 South Madison Street, Pittsfield, is in charge of local arrangements for the conference.

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

UI Foreign Trade Conference Aims
To Develop Profitable Farm Markets

A conference intended to help develop profitable markets for Illinois farm products is scheduled for the University of Illinois Illini Union on Monday and Tuesday, January 24-25, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

The program for the Agricultural Foreign Trade Conference is planned to assist Illinois farmers in getting a better understanding of the importance of exports to the state's agriculture. The conference will also emphasize the nature of restrictions on international trade, programs to stimulate sales in foreign countries and prospects for increasing exports of Illinois farm products, _____ says.

The Monday morning session will include a discussion of what and where we sell and buy by L. H. Simerl, U. of I. extension economist. W. B. Peterson, secretary of marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association, Bloomington, will present prospects for exports to the Far East.

Three Illinois farmers will discuss their experiences in selling to European buyers. Participants in this discussion will include Vernon Deeke, Cook county; George Powell, Jr., Madison county; and Alvin Mahrenholz, Lawrence county.

A feature of the afternoon meeting will be a talk on gains and losses from exports and imports by U. of I. economist

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Add UI Foreign Trade Conference Aims - 2

R. W. Gillespie. U. of I. agricultural marketing economist

S. C. Schmidt will explain how international organizations influence trade.

Selling livestock products in international markets will be described by F. J. Zurek, vice-president for foreign operations, Wilson and Company, Chicago. Edward W. Pierce, vice-president, Continental Grain Company, New York, will discuss selling grains abroad.

At a Monday evening dinner meeting, the principal speaker will be David L. Hume, assistant administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA. He will report on prospects for increasing exports of farm products.

Highlights of the Tuesday session will be discussion of how one of our competitors views foreign trade by Robert Hickman, agricultural attaché, Canadian Embassy, Washington, D.C. Louis F. Dempsey, vice-president for international banking, Northern Trust Company, Chicago, will explain how farmers get paid for products sold abroad.

The relations of farm programs to foreign trade will be discussed by D. Gale Johnson, dean, Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago. William B. Miller, secretary, Greater Chicago Port Development Association, will discuss programs for increasing exports of Illinois agricultural products at a luncheon meeting on Tuesday.

Advance registration is necessary because space is limited and arrangements must be made for dinners at which principal addresses will be made. To register for the conference, call or see your county farm adviser or the Conference Supervisor, 116c Illini Hall, Champaign, Illinois 61822.

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Parents' Role In 4-H Work
Subject Of District Meetings

"Parents - Partners in 4-H" is the theme of the 1966 series of District 4-H Leaders' Conferences, according to Mary Cheze, University of Illinois extension 4-H Club specialist.

Meetings will begin on January 18 and continue through February 18. The _____ county meeting will be in _____ (town) on _____. Registration will begin at 9:30 a.m., and the (date) program will end at 3 p.m.

Through group discussions, slide presentations and dramatizations, U. of I. extension 4-H specialists _____ and _____ (name) will help local 4-H leaders consider how parents can (name) assist in the local 4-H Club and how leaders can involve parents in 4-H programs.

The meetings provide an opportunity for extension specialists to help local leaders in program development and for leaders to share ideas and experiences with each other, Miss Cheze says.

A leaders' recognition luncheon is being sponsored at noon. About _____ leaders from _____ county will attend (number) the meeting, which is sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service, the Illinois 4-H Foundation and _____. (additional sponsor)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Substitute Sources of Phosphorus
For Feed Rations

A severe shortage of phosphorus-supplying minerals, especially dicalcium phosphate, has developed in the feed industry, according to University of Illinois livestock specialist Dick Carlisle.

Local livestock feeders who mix their own rations may find it necessary to use substitutes for dicalcium phosphate. Carlisle recommends steamed bone meal, bone or meat scraps and tankage as the main substitutes for dicalcium phosphate.

Steamed bone meal has about the same mineral analysis as dicalcium phosphate and can be used in both swine and beef cattle rations. Meat and bone scraps and tankage contain one-fourth and one-sixth, respectively, as much phosphorus as dicalcium phosphate. This means that you will have to use four to six times as much meat and bone scraps or tankage as the usual amount of dicalcium phosphate.

The protein level of meat and bone scraps or tankage is about the same as that of 50 percent soybean meal. Both meat scraps and tankage will replace soybean meal on a pound-for-pound basis in either swine or cattle rations. Your choice between using soybean meal and bone meal or animal protein should depend on the relative cost of the ingredients. Carlisle says that, as a rule of thumb, it will take 100 pounds of 50 percent soybean meal plus 32 pounds of bone meal to supply the protein and phosphorus furnished by 100 pounds of meat and bone scrap.

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Illinois 4-H Members, Leaders
Participate In Foundation Programs

URBANA--Expanded programming, increased resources, more information and improved facilities marked the National 4-H Club Foundation achievements for 1965, and many Illinois 4-H members and leaders took advantage of the opportunities they offered.

Citizenship programs attracted a record 4,000 4-H members from 30 states to the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C. More than 120 of these young people were from Illinois.

Nearly 900 local 4-H Club leaders set another record in 4-H Leader Forum attendance for the year, 41 of them coming from Illinois.

The increasing diversity of the 4-H international programs was re-emphasized in 1965 with the initiation of the 4-H European Member Exchange in which one Illinois 4-H'er participated. Illinois also sent eight young people overseas as delegates in the International Farm Youth Exchange program and five as volunteers in the 4-H Peace Corps projects.

Illinois had seven members in the Gold Clover Club, membership of which is made up of sponsors who contribute \$1,000 or more to the 4-H Foundation programs. Forty additional sponsors contributed varying amounts. This number exceeds that of any other state.

More than 180 Illinois banks contributed to both the Illinois and the National 4-H Foundation.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Peace Corps Head Seeks
Ag Volunteers For India

NEW DELHI, INDIA--The Peace Corps is launching a major campaign to recruit experienced American farmers to help alleviate India's pressing food shortage, its new director, Jack Vaughn, said here this week.

Vaughn said the need in India is so urgent that America's 4,000 county agricultural extension agents have agreed to aid in a special nationwide campaign between now and April 20 to enlist as many agricultural specialists as possible for two-year tours as Peace Corps Volunteers.

During his first visit to India as director of the Peace Corps, Vaughn said plans call for a 50 percent increase in the size of the Peace Corps contingent in India before the end of the year.

He estimated that by December nearly all of the 1,100 Volunteers in India would be working in some aspect of agriculture, farm marketing or nutrition on a part-time basis. And about 750 Volunteers would be involved in full-time food production work.

"We are particularly anxious to find rural youth with 4-H and FFA backgrounds, retired farmers and persons with degrees in agriculture and home economics," Vaughn said.

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Add Peace Corps Head Seeks - 2

India is only one of 15 Peace Corps host countries to ask for agricultural experts this year, Vaughn said. He reported that 10 Latin America countries, four African, and another Asian country, Nepal, have also requested Volunteers with practical experience to work directly with farmers in villages encouraging improved farm methods.

Programs planned this year for India include food production projects such as vegetable gardening, small flock poultry management, swine production, nutrition, fisheries management and food grain production.

To alleviate the impact of the food shortage in India, Volunteers will be actively engaged in demonstrating techniques for improved crop production. They will also use the low-cost, readily available protein supplements which the government of India is encouraging for livestock production, Vaughn said.

To qualify for the Peace Corps you must be at least 18 years old (there is no upper age limit), a United States citizen and have no dependent children under 18 years of age. Married couples are accepted if both man and wife qualify.

Persons interested in participating in the Peace Corps agricultural program in India or one of the 15 other countries should see or write their county farm adviser.

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To illustrate the impact of the first strategy in which

Also for illustration purposes, we have included a plot of the estimated parameters of the model for the 1990-1991 season (Figure 1). The model appears to be a good fit to the data.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Peace Corps Announces
Summer 1966 Ag Programs

Sixteen developing nations have requested Peace Corps agricultural Volunteers for summer assignments, _____ County Farm Adviser _____ announces.

Current requests for agricultural Volunteers are more than double the requests of past years. This increased demand reflects the critical food situation in many areas of the world, _____ says. For example, in India 15 to 20 million people--twice the population of New York City--are threatened by famine this year. Experts predict that unless something is done soon, the next 10 years will become the "decade of famine."

Training programs for 10 countries in Latin America, four in Africa and two in Asia get underway this summer. These programs include Volunteers for Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea, Honduras, India, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru and Venezuela. These countries have requested Volunteers for a wide variety of assignments utilizing every type of agricultural background.

Rural youth, farmers and retired farmers are especially needed for these programs, _____ reports. Rural young people with 4-H or FFA backgrounds are needed to help develop youth clubs, while Volunteers with practical farming experience will work directly with farmers in villages to encourage improved farming methods.

People interested in Peace Corps summer agricultural programs may get more information and an application blank from the Cooperative Extension Service Office.

Special in fact and time relation

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am very pleased to hear from you.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Illinois 4-H'ers To Attend
36th National Conference

Four Illinois 4-H'ers will represent the state at the 36th National 4-H Conference of selected club members in Washington, D. C., April 17-22, reports _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Delegates are Ronald Hoffman, Carlock; Jean Ann Norman, Winchester; Tom Schingoethe, Sugar Grove; and Cynthia Stauffer, Capron.

Arlene Wolfram, University of Illinois 4-H Club extension specialist, will accompany the Illinois delegation and will be in charge of the state delegates coordinator committee at the conference.

The conference is planned to emphasize the young citizen's responsibility in national and international affairs and to help the 4-H'er become more competent in serving the state and the nation, _____ says. Delegates to the conference are selected from among Illinois' 74,000 4-H members on the basis of their overall 4-H record.

Hoffman, a nine-year 4-H Club member, is now a freshman in the U. of I. College of Engineering. As a part of his 1965 project in electricity, he helped build a seven-foot robot that both moved and talked. He has been president of his county 4-H Federation, a junior leader for four years and received the Key Club award in 1964.

A freshman in business education at Northern Illinois University, Miss Norman has been a 4-H Club member for eight years. She has presented food demonstrations at the state fair and has been active

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Add Illinois 4-H'ers - 2

in county 4-H Federation activities. She is a Key Club member and has been a junior leader. Following the 1965 Junior Leader Conference, she was elected a member of the continuation committee.

Schingoethe is now a freshman at Western Illinois University. In 1964 he attended the National Dairy Conference and received the National Dairy Products award. He has been a junior leader in charge of dairy projects for four years.

Miss Stauffer is now a freshman majoring in guidance and counseling at Colorado State University. She has been a 4-H member for eight years and has served as a junior leader. She has participated in the clothing revue, food demonstrations and flower arrangement activities at the state fair. She received the Key Club award in 1964 and has been a member of the Rockford Symphony Orchestra.

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JAP:bh
3/31/66

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Improved Management Practices
Boost State DHIA Production

URBANA--A recent University of Illinois study of 1965 Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Association records from more than 1,400 herds indicates that Illinois dairymen are using improved management practices to increase milk production.

According to Leo Fryman, University of Illinois dairy specialist, this increase has amounted to an additional annual production of 2,000 pounds of milk per cow in the last ten years. DHIA herds now produce an annual average of 12,000 pounds of milk per cow.

Fryman says that artificial insemination of cows is now practiced by most Illinois DHIA members. In 1965, artificial insemination was used to breed at least some cows in 93 percent of the DHIA herds. This practice allows dairymen to improve milk production by using semen from bulls with outstanding records for siring high-producing replacements for their herds.

Dairymen are also improving the quality of hay and haylage that they feed to dairy cows by using hay conditioners. These machines hasten the curing process and help retain the nutritive value of the roughage. Fryman says the study showed that 77 percent of DHIA dairymen used hay conditioners last year. It also showed that 82 percent of the dairymen supplemented the grass-legume roughage with corn silage.

-more-

Add Improved Management Practices - 2

In the last ten years DHIA dairymen have increased milk production by feeding more grain. This practice is known as "challenge grain feeding." Fryman says that dairymen are now feeding each cow an annual average of about 4,000 pounds of grain, or an increase of more than 1,000 pounds over the amount fed in 1955.

The study also showed that dairymen are paying more attention to disease control, proper housing and labor-saving equipment.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Peace Corps Needs Volunteers
To Help Farmers In India

In a race against time, the Peace Corps is trying to help India become agriculturally self-sufficient and to keep food production from falling below the needs of the country's 10-million annual population increase.

To succeed, this effort needs at least 350 volunteers with every type of agricultural background.

This year India faces its worst food shortage in more than 50 years. Therefore, the Peace Corps has begun an intensive campaign to attract experienced and retired farmers and rural young people with strong agricultural backgrounds to spend two years in helping to improve farming methods in India--and in the 15 other countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia that have requested help.

Between now and April 20, the Peace Corps hopes to enlist several hundred people from America's farms to work in these programs. Half of the 700 volunteers now in India are tackling food production or nutrition problems.

India needs help in every phase of farming, from poultry to plowing. Poultry has become a major Peace Corps program because it fills the nutrition gap and provides a new source of income to the

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For Sale - Furniture In India
House With 3 Beds 2 Bathrooms

It is also against this, the third time, that the

It is suggested that this effort be made to the extent possible.

This year India faces the worst food shortage in over three decades. The Government, the World Bank and other agencies are all working to help India. The Government is also working to improve the food supply. The World Bank is providing financial assistance. Other agencies are providing technical assistance. The Government is also working to improve the distribution of food. The World Bank is providing financial assistance. Other agencies are providing technical assistance. The Government is also working to improve the distribution of food. The World Bank is providing financial assistance. Other agencies are providing technical assistance.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

India needs help in every phase of planning, development and execution. The Government of India has been successful in securing a large amount of foreign aid, but it is still in need of more. The Government of India has been successful in securing a large amount of foreign aid, but it is still in need of more.

Add Peace Corps Needs Volunteers - 2

small farmer. Rice hulls, which are not edible by people, provide a major source of feed for poultry and leave the scarce food grains for human consumption.

One problem in poultry production is that Hindus regard the egg as the first cycle of life. Although this problem has been overcome with the use of non-fertile eggs, the extreme heat, disease and social prejudice against chicken farming are other problems. Poultry raising has traditionally been an occupation of India's lower classes.

Agricultural economists report that India has the natural resources in the right proportion to be self-sufficient. And Peace Corps experience over the past four years indicates that the Indian peasant is willing to change when shown a better way.

Volunteers would help villagers discover a better way through use of improved seeds and fertilizers, minor irrigation, construction of food storage facilities, selective breeding of livestock and fisheries.

Persons interested in participating in the Peace Corps' agricultural program in India or one of the 15 other countries should contact _____ County Adviser _____.

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JAP:bh
4/7/66

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Peace Corps Needs Ag Volunteers

The Peace Corps has launched a major campaign to recruit Americans with agricultural experience to help 16 developing nations in summer assignments, according to _____ County Adviser _____. And agricultural specialists are needed for two-year tours in India to help alleviate that country's pressing food shortage.

Current requests for agricultural volunteers are more than double those of past years. This demand reflects the critical food situation in many areas of the world, _____ says. A wide variety of assignments is available, utilizing every type of agricultural background, _____ reports.

Training programs for 10 countries in Latin America, four in Africa and two in Asia will get under way this summer. These programs include volunteers for Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea, Honduras, India, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru and Venezuela.

Rural youth, farmers and retired farmers are especially needed for these programs. Rural young people with 4-H or FFA backgrounds are needed to help develop youth clubs, while volunteers with practical farming experience will work directly with farmers to encourage improved farming practices.

Programs planned for India this year include food production projects, such as vegetable gardening, small flock poultry management,

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 10, 1900

DEAR MR. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 7th inst. and am glad to hear that you are interested in the study of the history of the United States. I am sure that you will find the material I have enclosed of great value to you. I have also enclosed a copy of the report of the Committee on the History of the United States, which I think you will find of interest. I am sure that you will find the material I have enclosed of great value to you. I have also enclosed a copy of the report of the Committee on the History of the United States, which I think you will find of interest. I am sure that you will find the material I have enclosed of great value to you. I have also enclosed a copy of the report of the Committee on the History of the United States, which I think you will find of interest.

Add Peace Corps - 2

swine production, nutrition, fisheries management and good grain production.

To qualify for the Peace Corps, a person must be at least 18 years old (there is no upper age limit), be a U. S. citizen and have no dependent children under 18 years of age. Married couples will be accepted if both husband and wife qualify.

People interested in Peace Corps agricultural programs can get more information and an application blank from the Cooperative Extension Service Office, _____ says. Applications for summer programs should be made as soon as possible.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

El Salvador Government Wants
4-H Peace Corps Volunteers

The government of El Salvador is asking for 35 volunteers from the 4-H Peace Corps to strengthen and expand the 4-C program in that country. El Salvador's 4-C program is similar to 4-H Club work in the United States.

4-H Peace Corps volunteers do not need specialized training. Being able to use ideas and techniques learned in growing up on a farm is the best qualification. Volunteers must be single and 18 years of age or older. Married couples may serve if they have no dependents under 18 years of age and if both qualify for assignments in the same country.

El Salvador's 4-C membership has grown from 543 to 6,030 members during the past 10 years. Growth of the 4-C program is being sharply limited by lack of professional and volunteer leaders. This means that developing leaders will be an important part of each volunteer's work.

Other responsibilities will be to reorganize and strengthen existing 4-C Clubs and to start new clubs. New club projects and recreation need to be introduced into the 4-C program.

Like most Peace Corps projects, this one functions under the supervision of a host country organization. The El Salvador 4-H

Add El Salvador Government - 2

Peace Corps project will be part of the Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture. Volunteers will be assigned to the local extension offices throughout the country.

The training sessions for the El Salvador 4-H Peace Corps project will begin in August. Applications are due by May 15 and should be sent to Hubert J. Wetzel, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work, 414 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

More information about the El Salvador 4-H Peace Corps project and the Peace Corps application blanks are available from your county farm and home adviser.

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DTD:bh
4/28/66

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation during the period from January 1, 1964, to January 1, 1965. The names are listed in alphabetical order of last name.

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

General Property Tax: Main Revenue
Under County Control

The general property tax must support almost all of the county activities that do not receive state or federal aid. It is also the only important source of income that the county has for paying interest and principal on debts and bonds.

The property tax is also the only major source of revenue that can be increased by action of the county itself. Fees and fines are usually set by state law, and the state or federal government makes the decisions on grants to specific county programs.

These points are only a few of the many facts covered in a new circular, "ABC's of County Government," issued this week by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, reports _____
_____ County _____ Adviser.

Written by Charles E. Whalen, extension specialist in agricultural law, the new 32-page circular describes county government, types of governing boards, duties of elected and appointed officials and financing.

Whalen points out that many voters may frequently know who their state and national officials are, but will not know who their county's elected officers are. Yet it is in the county that the average citizen has the best chance to see government in action.

Copies of the new circular are now available. For your copy,

_____ (fill in office address or other instructions).

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Farm Recreation Operators
Organize State Association

URBANA--The Association of Illinois Rural Recreation Enterprises was established as a state organization of private recreation operators at a recent meeting at the University of Illinois' Illini Union.

J. J. Jopek, U. of I. extension recreation specialist and adviser to the group, reports that the association's board of directors accepted by-laws developed at an earlier meeting and elected officers.

Officers and members of the board of directors are Charles Burrell, Antioch, president; Kenneth Condit, Washburn, vice president; Mrs. Robert Sheffler, Amboy, secretary; and Mrs. LaVerne Lane, Chandlerville, treasurer.

Other members of the board include Fred Bushnell, Plainfield; James Lacey, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. Carson Herring, Stockton; Richard Little, Amboy; John Wiles, Rockford; Erber Flanders, Equality; and George Endicott, Villa Ridge.

The association has been organized for those people who, in addition to their regular farming enterprises, have farm recreation enterprises such as camping, fee fishing, farm vacations, hunting and horseback riding.

Jopek says that any person who is interested in membership in the association may write to the secretary or to Rural Recreation, 404 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Journal of the American Medical Association

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO - The University of Chicago has been established as a private corporation since 1890. It was established as a private corporation in 1890. It was established as a private corporation in 1890.

Dr. J. H. Packer, Jr., of the University of Chicago, is the president of the University of Chicago. He is the president of the University of Chicago. He is the president of the University of Chicago. He is the president of the University of Chicago. He is the president of the University of Chicago.

Other members of the board include: Dr. J. H. Packer, Jr., of the University of Chicago; Dr. J. H. Packer, Jr., of the University of Chicago; Dr. J. H. Packer, Jr., of the University of Chicago; Dr. J. H. Packer, Jr., of the University of Chicago; Dr. J. H. Packer, Jr., of the University of Chicago.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

"Operation India" Project
Needs Peace Corps Volunteers

Final plans are being made to use the 1,000 Peace Corps Volunteers needed for "Operation India" to help develop India's food-producing ability, according to _____ county adviser _____.

Training programs for volunteers will begin this summer and continue in the fall. Home economists and people with farm backgrounds are especially needed, _____ says.

About 110 of the Peace Corpsmen will go to Gujarat and Maharashtra to work on wheat, grain sorghum and corn production.

India has undertaken progressive programs to increase food grain production through the use of hybrid seeds and fertilizers. The Indian government has large seed farms under cultivation, but farmers are unfamiliar with the new varieties. More extension agents are needed to work in the villages, teaching the value of hybrid seeds and fertilizers.

According to _____, considerable land is being cultivated, but land leveling and soil management are running behind schedule. One of the first jobs of volunteers will be to teach farmers how to level fields and build irrigation channels. A soil testing program is also needed.

Once irrigation methods are working, volunteers will teach seed cultivation and fertilizer techniques through demonstration plots.

The government has the needed food-producing programs, and most of the resources for carrying them out are available. The job of the Peace Corps volunteer will be to implement the government's efforts through good extension work.

Persons interested in more information on "Operation India" may see _____ or call _____, _____ says.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

County 4-H'ers To Attend State 4-H Club Week, June 21-24

_____ county 4-H'ers will be delegates
(Number) (Name)
to State 4-H Club Week at the University of Illinois, Urbana, June
21-24, says _____, _____ county
_____ adviser.

_____ members will sing in the 180-voice chorus. They
(Number)
are _____.

The chorus will perform at the closing ceremony on Friday morning.

Other 4-H'ers will attend the conference as members of the helping hand and evaluation committees. They will be selected by interviews held the first two days of the conference. Selected committee members will preside at special-interest sessions, lead recreation, usher at general assemblies or evaluate the conference on the last day.

The initial club week speaker will be Marilyn Van DerBur, a former Miss America. Other speakers include Norman C. Mindrum, National 4-H Service Committee director; Keki Bhote, foreign correspondent for Jane Jamshed, Bombay, India, newspaper; Mrs. Elvan Lloyd, a former IFYE to Poland; Orville G. Bentley, Dean of the U. of I. College of Agriculture, and O. W. Randolph, chairman of the board of the Illinois 4-H Foundation.

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County of ...
State of ...

Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, of the County of ... State of ... do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of said County.

Witness my hand and seal of office at the City of ... this ... day of ... 19...

Notary Public for the State of ...
My commission expires on the ... day of ... 19...

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Add State 4-H Club Week - 2

Delegates will attend their choice of special-interest sessions aimed at giving training in various 4-H projects and activities. Tours are planned to help 4-H'ers learn about career opportunities.

Other delegates from _____ county are _____

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ATTENTION: ADVISERS ATTENDING STATE 4-H CLUB WEEK

A tape recorder will be available for recording county groups at the 4-H headquarters in the Snack Bar. Headquarters will be open each day from 8 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. There is no sign-up for recording times. Bring your own tape or you can purchase a tape at the 4-H headquarters.

Defendants will attend their trial on October 10th.

There is no further information in regard to the trial.

There is no further information in regard to the trial.

Very truly yours,

W. J. [Name]

W. J. [Name]

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W. J. [Name] Attorney at Law

W. J. [Name] Attorney at Law

W. J. [Name] Attorney at Law

W. J. [Name] Attorney at Law

W. J. [Name] Attorney at Law

W. J. [Name]

Special To Farm And Home Advisers

Citizenship Grants Available
To _____ County 4-H Groups

_____ County 4-H groups may apply for grants to develop specific citizenship programs, according to _____ (County) County _____ Adviser _____. The grants range (Farm or Home) (Name) from \$50 to \$500 and are part of the Reader's Digest Foundation's "Citizenship in Action" program offered through the National 4-H Club Foundation.

Illinois is one of eight states eligible for grants to start new citizenship programs or supplement existing programs. _____ County 4-H Clubs and other 4-H groups are encouraged to submit their plans for a citizenship program, _____ says. Older members should be responsible for making and carrying out the plan, but all club members may participate.

Applications for grants are available at the _____ County Cooperative Extension Office, _____. (Address) Applications should be returned to the _____ adviser's office by _____.

Groups receiving grants will be notified by November 1, 1966. The funds must be used by November 1, 1967. Two progress reports must be made during the period in which the funds are being used.

Special to Mrs. and Mrs. [illegible]

MISS [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4-H Delegates Named to Attend
American Youth Foundation Camp

Six Illinois 4-H Club members have been named delegates to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp near Shelby, Michigan.

They are Kay Ann Francis, 18, West York; Ann Maria Stocks, 19, Dalton City; Wanda Kay Rowbotham, 17, Mendon; John Wright, 18, Carthage; Art Herm, 18, East Peoria; and Ray N. Hanks, 18, Sugar Grove.

The girls' camping period is August 1-14. The boys will attend camp August 15-28.

The Danforth Foundation, a private family fund started by the late W. H. Danforth, former chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Company, sponsors the awards for Miss Rowbotham and Wright. Expenses for the other delegates are being paid by the Illinois 4-H Foundation, Incorporated.

The camp has the four-fold purpose of developing the physical, mental, social and religious traits of the young people who attend. The 4-H'ers were selected by the state 4-H staff on the basis of their club activities, leadership, scholarship and character.

Page 10 of 10

CONFIDENTIAL

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4-H Handicraft Project
Revised For 1967

Increased enrollments of urban and disadvantaged youth have pointed out a need to revise the Illinois 4-H handicraft project.

According to _____ County Farm Adviser _____, more than 11,000 boys and girls are presently enrolled in the project.
(County) (Name)

The revision includes creating nine new project areas. They are wood, ceramics, leather, metal, mosaic, printing, weaving, reed craft and stitchery. 4-H members will be able to choose several activities in each area.

New manuals will be available for each project area. According to _____, the first two will be released in January. The rest will be released during the spring. The manuals will list needed materials, give examples of articles to make and show 4-H'ers how to make them.

_____ says a series of handicraft training schools is planned to help leaders teach the project in their clubs. Barbara Fisher, University of Illinois instructor in housing and home furnishings, will conduct the first craft workshop August 29 to September 1 at 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello, Illinois.

Miss Fisher will emphasize craft teaching techniques, using the printing and creative stitching project areas. Each of the 25 persons attending the Monticello workshop will assist with one of the two-day district meetings on crafts in January 1967.

The January district craft meetings will be sponsored jointly by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service and the Sears Foundation through the Illinois 4-H Club Foundation, Inc. One meeting in the East St. Louis area is being partly sponsored by the Producers Livestock Marketing Association.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1900

DEAR MR. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 28th inst. and am glad to hear that you are interested in the study of the history of the United States. I am sure that you will find the material I have enclosed of great value to you. I have also enclosed a copy of the report of the Committee on the History of the United States, which I think you will find of interest. I am sure that you will find the material I have enclosed of great value to you. I have also enclosed a copy of the report of the Committee on the History of the United States, which I think you will find of interest.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4-H Dairy Judging Team Selected

The four club members who will represent Illinois at the National 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Contest in Waterloo, Iowa, on September 26 have been chosen, according to University of Illinois 4-H Club specialist Frank Mynard.

They are Toby Hodges, 17, Dixon, Lee county; Earl Lindsey, 17, Bismarck, Vermilion county; Ronald Meyer, 18, Peotone, Kankakee county; and Kent Smith, 18, Oswego, Kendall county.

The team was selected from an original group of 343 members who competed in the state dairy judging contest in Urbana on June 28. The top 10 percent of this group were invited to participate in the dairy judging contest during the State Fair in Springfield on August 15. The final screening took place at this time.

A U. of I. dairy extension specialist will coach the team.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4-H Gun Project Develops
Safety Skills And Knowledge

The 4-H gun safety project offers 4-H Club boys and girls between 12 and 19 years the knowledge and skills they need in order to avoid firearm accidents.

More than 225 Illinois 4-H'ers enrolled in gun safety in 1966, the first year the project was offered. Through county schools, members learned firearm responsibility, safety and sportsmanship.

The project aims to develop safe shooting skills and habits and to reduce gun accidents. It also helps to develop a greater appreciation of nature and out-of-door recreation.

Shooting has been a favorite American sport from the early settlers' turkey shoots to today's Olympic games. More than 14 million Americans buy hunting licenses every year. And as more people hunt, the accident frequency increases.

Statistics show that most hunting accidents occur at short distances. This situation indicates that safety principles applying to the most powerful guns should also be applied to low-powered guns. Even the BB gun can be dangerous at short range.

To learn more about the 4-H gun safety project and how you can enroll, ask a friend who is a 4-H member or call your county extension adviser.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Illinois 4-H Foundation
Supports State 4-H Club Program

The Illinois 4-H Foundation works with the Extension Service to provide some of the support so essential in maintaining an effective 4-H program, says Dr. J. B. Claar, director of the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

Director Claar, who is a member of the board of directors of the Illinois 4-H Foundation, points out that the Foundation "channels many individual and group efforts into worthwhile endeavors."

Banks, canning companies, 4-H groups, electric power companies and cooperatives and farm and home organizations all make annual contributions to the 4-H Foundation. Other contributors include Illinois feed, seed and fertilizer producers, dealers and processors. Many state, regional and national foundations and business firms also help sponsor special activities, programs and awards.

Although most 4-H'ers benefit indirectly through several awards programs, many members receive direct benefits from the Foundation, Claar says. For example, the Foundation pays the expenses of judging team members during training and participation in national and regional contests.

The Foundation also underwrites the travel expenses and fees for four American Youth Foundation delegates to Camp Miniwanca, Michigan, and pays travel expenses for two 4-H'ers attending the camp on Danforth scholarships.

-more-

Add Illinois 4-H Foundation - 2

Each April four young people attend the National 4-H Conference in Washington, D. C., at Foundation expense. In the fall participants in the National Junior Horticultural Association activities receive some money for expenses from Foundation funds. The barbecue dinner for State 4-H Week delegates is also Foundation-sponsored.

Local 4-H Club leaders as well as 4-H'ers benefit from the Foundation, Claar reports. Each year the Foundation provides scholarships for several leaders to attend the Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp. It also underwrites part of the cost of sending 40 local 4-H leaders to the Leaders Forum at the National 4-H Center, Washington, D. C.

The International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program receives about half of its support from the Foundation. This year six Illinois young people are living in other countries as participants in the program. The Foundation matches the \$500 raised by groups in each IFYE's home county to finance the six-month trip.

Claar says the Foundation, a non-profit organization, is directed by a board that includes businessmen, homemakers and extension advisers.

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

County Extension Staff
To Attend UI Fall Conference

_____ county Cooperative Extension Service, members will join their colleagues throughout the state for the annual fall conference at the University of Illinois, Urbana, October 10-13.

This year's conference features 18 refresher courses that offer advisers the opportunity to learn the latest developments in specific agricultural, home economics and youth education subject areas. Each extension staff member will enroll in two courses totaling 16 hours of instruction. Members of the College of Agriculture staff will serve as instructors.

During Monday afternoon's separate opening sessions for farm and home advisers, speakers will present brief information and research reports. At breakfast Tuesday morning, state administrative officers of the Cooperative Extension Service will report on matters of general interest to the entire county and state extension staff.

The conference adjourns Thursday noon. Staff members who will attend from _____ county are: (fill in appropriate names).

(You may extend the story by listing the specific courses you plan to take.)

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: Applications are due November 1 in the state 4-H office, 414 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

4-H International Exchange Program Applications Due

Applications for the 1967 4-H Member International Exchange
program are due _____, 1966, says _____ county
 (Date) (County)

adviser _____.
(Farm/Home) (Name)

The exchange program offers 4-H'ers 17 to 19 years old an opportunity to live and learn in a foreign country. Delegates live with host families during the first six weeks of the program. As family members, they have the opportunity to exchange ideas about family and community living and youth organization activities. They spend the last 10 days touring nearby countries.

_____ says the exchange starts on June 21, 1967, and ends on August 24. Delegates will travel by air to one of several European and Latin American countries.

The program costs each participant \$850 to \$1,050, depending on the country visited. In addition, delegates must pay for travel to and from Washington, D. C., and for passports and visas, vaccinations, souvenirs and personal expenses.

Applications are available at the _____ adviser's
office, _____.
(Address)

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FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Local Extension Chairmen Hear Director

_____ County Extension Council
Chairmen _____ and _____
(Mr.) (Mrs.)

were among the more than 400 county extension chairmen and farm and home advisers attending a two-day conference for county council chairmen. The director of the Cooperative Extension Service, Dr. J. B. Claar, explained that 1966 has continued to be a year of great change for the Extension Service. Director Claar said that by concentrating on people and their problems the Extension Service has identified six missions.

First, he said, is to assure efficient and adequate production and distribution of food and fiber. Agricultural industry--both on and off the farm--must continue its spectacular development in order to keep a growing population adequately fed, clothed and sheltered.

Second, to strengthen the family and home through family life and home economics education. Third, to provide education and experience to help young people achieve their potential.

The fourth mission, Director Claar said, is to improve the quality of our environment. Fifth, to help local people use services that originate outside the community. And, sixth, to help people around the world use cooperative extension methods.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Illinois 4-H'ers Participate
In Horticulture Convention

Ten Illinois 4-H'ers will participate in the 32nd Annual National Junior Horticultural Association Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, December 4-8.

Illinois' entries in the demonstration competition include Anita Jackson, Wilmington; Jane Ranzenberger, Danville; Christine Woodcock, Lynn Center; Donna Petty, Claremont; and Connie and Bonnie Meng, Freeburg, who will compete as a team.

For the first time the judging contest will include a written test and an identification section. Illinois 4-H judges include Theresa Burns, Wheeling; Beverly Levan, Roselle; Robert Hoewing, Macon; and Anita Jackson, Wilmington.

Steve Levan of Roselle, the high individual in last year's 4-H judging contest, will participate in the open judging competition.

Convention delegates will tour the Ralston-Purina Grays Summit Research Farm, Shaw's Botanical Garden, McDonnell Planetarium, the City Art Museum, Jefferson Memorial and the St. Louis Zoo.

On Wednesday they will take part in a "Careers in Horticulture" session led by Dr. Leslie Hafen, Department of Horticulture, Purdue University, and Dr. John Carew, head of the Department of Horticulture, Michigan State University.

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Special to Farm Advisers
For Use in Your Columns

Illinois Pork Producers
Conference Set For January 21

Swine health, contract hog marketing, artificial insemination, the sonoray and European hog farming are topics on the agenda for the annual Illinois Pork Producers Association Conference on January 21 at MacMurray College, Jacksonville.

Wives will have the chance to hear what the health profession thinks of pork from the director of nutrition research for the National Livestock and Meat Board who is on the women's conference program. Illinois pork queen Nancy Pairot will also be present.

There's a panel discussion and a business meeting in the morning, a dinner at noon and three workshop sessions in the afternoon.

Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. in McClelland Dining Hall.

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Special to Farm Advisers
For Use in Your Column

UI Offers Publication
On Liquid Manure Handling

The University of Illinois agricultural engineering department announces a new publication--"An Introduction to Handling Liquid Manure."

The publication is one in the series of Agricultural Engineers' Digests prepared by Midwest Plan Service. It lists advantages of liquid manure handling and describes the facilities needed to handle liquid manure.

The publication also lists the amount of manure produced by all types and sizes of animals and describes the three most common pumps used to dispose of liquid manure.

You can get a copy of the publication by writing:

Agricultural Engineering Department
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

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Beef Equipment Plan Book
Available At Extension Office

Plans for building beef equipment are the main feature of the 72-page "Beef Equipment Plan" book.

The book--available through the county extension office--also covers planning feed centers, bunk layouts, manure disposal systems and corral layouts.

Among the construction plans are feeders, gates, cable and plank fences, waterers and loading chutes. A reference section also includes specifications for concrete mixes, types of nails and screws and electric motor wiring.

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Special to the Editor
For use in the Chicago

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has been announced a new publication—The University of

Chicago Library Series.

The publication is now in the hands of the printer.

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FOR RELEASE AFTER JANUARY 25

Special to Farm Advisers

CUSTOM SPRAY OPERATORS' SCHOOL COVERAGEUI Agronomist Says Oil
Improves Atrazine Performance

URBANA--"Using a non-phytotoxic oil with Atrazine as a postemergence treatment provides increased effectiveness over Atrazine alone," says University of Illinois agronomist Fred W. Slife.

Slife told those attending Custom Spray Operators' School that Atrazine-oil is highly effective when used on broadleaf annual weeds. It is less effective on annual grasses--especially panicum, crabgrass and giant foxtail.

Atrazine-oil works best on grasses and broadleaf weeds that are less than 1 1/2 inches tall. The Atrazine label requires that the application be made within 21 days after planting.

Slife says the most widely used rate for post-emergence treatment is two pounds of active Atrazine and 1 1/2 gallons of oil broadcast on each acre. However, U. of I. tests indicate that three pounds of Atrazine and 1 1/2 gallons of oil provides more complete weed control.

The best control occurs when a good rain follows treatment. This indicates a slight carry-over effect.

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100 JANUARY 1945

Special is being prepared

Customs Survey Department, School Inspection

100 JANUARY 1945

IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU
FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

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3. Name of the principal

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UI Agronomist Says Oil - 2

Slife suggests farmers set up a trial plot to compare Atrazine-oil with their standard preemergence corn treatment. He believes that in heavy giant foxtail areas preemergence grass killers will still be needed.

Atrazine-oil may not kill the grass, but it usually burns the leaves and stops growth. The grass may recover and grow normally. If the grass is not killed, the treated area should be cultivated to cover as much of the stunted grass as possible.

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Special to Farm Advisers

CUSTOM SPRAY OPERATORS' SCHOOL COVERAGE

UI Entomologists Study
Aphids' Effect On Corn Yields

URBANA--University of Illinois entomologists found more severe corn leaf aphid damage in Illinois cornfields--especially in central, western and northern Illinois--during 1966 than there has been for many years.

U. of I. entomologist H. B. Petty told those attending the annual Custom Spray Operators' School that aphids cause the greatest yield loss when they team up with other stress factors. These factors include inadequate moisture or fertility, high plant population, weeds or late planting dates.

Corn leaf aphids first locate on foxtail or other grasses in cornfields. In 1966 they started moving to the corn plants during the week of July 12. Aphid populations increased until August 1, remained constant through August 15 and almost disappeared by August 22.

Petty suggests that farmers apply Malathion or Diazinon sprays in late July if 50 percent of the plants are infested--some heavily--and plant growth is between the early tassel and early silk stages. He points out that applications made after all silks have dried may not be profitable.

Petty also suggests that farmers growing corn for seed start checking their fields closely July 15. He recommends applying Diazinon or Malathion sprays, phorate or Diazinon

Continued on Page 10

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Aphids' Effect On Corn Yields - 2

granules when 50 percent of the plants are infested and when only a few tassels appear. But he cautions that phorate should be used only on male-sterile fields.

Roscoe Randell, Petty and other U. of I. entomologists studied 22 cornfields to determine yield losses caused by aphids. In August during the peak aphid population they tagged heavily infested plants and nearby non-infested plants. The fields averaged 18 infested plants per 100 plants.

In October the tagged plants were hand harvested. The total shelled weight yield of the heavily infested plants was 54 percent less than the yield of the non-infested plants.

The entomologists graded the ears as good or nubbins. They also recorded non-producing plants and cobs without kernels. The non-infested plants produced an average of about 84 percent good ears, 15 percent nubbins and 1 percent plants without ears. The infested plants averaged about 36.5 percent good ears, 30 percent nubbins and 33.5 percent plants without ears.

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Special to Farm Advisers

CUSTOM SPRAY OPERATORS' SCHOOL COVERAGE

Northern And Western Corn Rootworms
Increase Numbers--Develop Resistance

URBANA--Northern corn rootworm larvae are developing a resistance to chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides.

University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist R. E. Sechriest says Aldrin and Heptachlor have failed to control northern rootworm larvae in some fields in the northern half of the state.

New counties in which resistant northern corn rootworm adults were found during 1966 include Henderson, McDonough and Livingston.

The resistant western rootworm population is also increasing rapidly in Mercer county. Sechriest believes that this year the rootworm may seriously affect Mercer county corn yields. And he points out that counties adjacent to Mercer may expect similar infestations and yield losses in the next few years.

Sechriest says that any field which has been in continuous corn for four or five years--and had high beetle populations or lodging last year--could harbor resistant beetles.

Of several granular insecticides applied at planting time on resistant northern rootworms, only phorate (Thimet) substantially reduced larvae numbers.

Niran, Dyfonate, Bux 10, SD-8530, Diazinon and Thimet all produced effective control of resistant western larvae. Sevin did not consistently control western larvae.

Special to the Bureau
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Special to Farm Advisers

CUSTOM SPRAY OPERATORS' SCHOOL COVERAGE

Kill 'Em While They're Little--
Best Rule For Black Cutworm Control

URBANA--Killing black cutworms before they get big enough to injure corn is the best way to prevent cutworm damage.

R. E. Sechriest, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist, says farmers should use an "insurance approach" in cutworm control. He suggests preemergence applications of Diazinon, Heptachlor or Aldrin at a two-pound rate.

Dyfonate--a new chemical soon to be approved--also controls cutworms when applied at a two-pound rate.

If farmers omit the "insurance approach" and find black cutworms in their corn, they still have a chance to limit damage.

Postemergence spray applications of two to three pounds of Sevin or one pound of Dylox have proved effective.

Sechriest adds that toxaphene is also an effective postemergence at a three-pound rate. But he cautions that toxaphene is not approved for use on dairy farms.

Sechriest says that the young cutworm feeds on weeds and corn leaves. When he matures he does the greatest damage--often eating through the base of the corn plant.

Sechriest adds that during the fifth larval stage--from early May to mid June in Illinois--the nearly-mature larvae eat 80 percent of their total lifetime rations.

U. of I. entomologists' attempts to develop a bait look promising, Sechriest says. Although baits are now being used in the western U. S., they are not labeled or approved for Illinois use.

Special to The Record

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Special to Farm Advisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are two short items for use in your columns to help promote the 9th Agricultural Industries Forum in your county.

Aq Industries Forum
Slated For February 1-2

_____ county farmers and agri-businessmen will have an opportunity to hear important information about six basic areas of agriculture at the University of Illinois' 9th Agricultural Industries Forum in Urbana, February 1-2.

Special sessions are scheduled again this year for those interested in grain marketing; livestock marketing; agri-business financing; dairy marketing; egg and poultry marketing; and equipment, feed and chemical industries.

General sessions will develop the theme, "Implications of the World Food Situation for U. S. Agriculture." As the featured speaker at the Thursday luncheon, Senator George McGovern of South Dakota will discuss Food for Peace. Wednesday morning other speakers will discuss the economic implications and opportunities, the political aspects and the moral and ethical questions of the world food situation.

Registration and all Forum sessions will be in the Illini Union. For information about registration, reservations and housing, write to R. P. Bentz, Department of Agricultural Economics, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana 61801.

* * * * *

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Ag Industries Forum - 2

The special grain marketing session of the University of Illinois' 9th Agricultural Industries Forum should be of particular interest to _____ county farmers and grain elevator operators. The forum is scheduled for February 1-2 in Urbana.

At the Wednesday afternoon session, speakers will discuss the effects of expanding exports and transportation changes on grain markets and grain marketing.

The theme of the Thursday morning session will be conditioning and storing field shelled corn at country elevators. U. of I. agricultural engineer F. W. Andrew will speak on harvesting and conditioning wet corn and temporary storage. Dehydrofrigidation and chilled grain storage techniques will be outlined by G. C. Shove, U. of I. agricultural engineer.

J. E. Bailey of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, will discuss aids to country elevators in conditioning and storing corn.

Other special forum sessions will emphasize livestock marketing; egg and poultry marketing; dairy marketing; agribusiness finance; and the equipment, feeds and chemical industries. General sessions will highlight the implications of the world food situation for U. S. agriculture. Senator George McGovern of South Dakota will speak on Food for Peace at the Thursday luncheon meeting.

For information on registration, reservations and housing, write to R. P. Bentz, Department of Agricultural Economics, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana 61801.

The present issue of the University of Chicago Library is devoted to the study of the history of the University of Chicago. The volume is devoted to the study of the history of the University of Chicago.

At the University of Chicago, the study of the history of the University of Chicago is a very important part of the curriculum. The study of the history of the University of Chicago is a very important part of the curriculum.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Urea Vs. Soybean Oil Meal
In Dairy Cattle Rations

URBANA--In considering the substitution of urea for a protein supplement such as soybean oil meal in cattle rations, dairymen often make an unrealistic comparison because they ignore the total digestible nutrients (TDN) of the oil meal.

University of Illinois dairy scientist E. E. Ormiston suggests that these facts should be considered:

The common calculation for protein is nitrogen times 6.25. Urea contains no protein, but its nitrogen can be used by rumen microorganisms to make protein. When converted in this way, one pound of urea that contains 42 percent nitrogen is equal to 2.62 pounds of protein ($.42 \times 6.25$).

It takes six pounds of 44 percent soybean oil meal to provide 2.62 pounds of protein. But the soybean oil meal contains TDN, calcium, and phosphorus--none of which are found in urea.

There is 79.4 percent TDN in 44 percent soybean oil meal. Therefore, it is often said that six pounds of soybean meal is equal in feeding value to one pound of urea plus six or seven pounds of shelled corn.

At current market prices of \$100 per ton for 2.62 feeding grade urea and \$110 a ton for 44 percent soybean oil meal, the urea costs 5 cents a pound and the meal costs 5.5 cents a pound. Urea provides protein equivalent at 1.9 cents per pound. Soybean oil meal provides a pound of protein for 12.5 cents.

How to Submit Your Manuscript

Urea Vs. Soybean Oil Meal - 2

Ormiston says that although urea remains the cheaper source of protein, the dairyman saves less than he thinks he does when he considers the TDN value of the oil meal.

With shelled corn at \$1.40 per bushel, it is worth 2.5 cents a pound. One pound of urea at 5 cents plus six pounds of corn costs 20 cents. But six pounds of 44 percent soybean oil meal--equal in feeding value to the pound of urea plus six pounds of corn--costs 33 cents.

The savings from this substitution is then 13 cents, or 2.2 cents a pound. The substitution of urea for soybean oil meal provides a 39-percent reduction in the protein cost of the ration.

If urea were added to the grain mixture at the rate of 2 percent of the grain mixture (or 40 pounds per ton), urea plus 240 pounds of corn could replace 240 pounds of soybean oil meal. The savings would then be only \$5.20 per ton of grain mixture.

Ormiston believes that this type of comparison is more realistic than the one dairymen come up with when they ignore the TDN of the soybean oil meal.

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Continued from page 1

Amount of protein in the diet was found to be 10% of the total weight of the diet.

With limited data at hand, it is found

1.5 parts of protein to 10 parts of water is a good ratio.

It is found that 10 parts of protein to 100 parts of water is a good ratio.

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Results

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Special to Farm Advisers

For Your Columns

New Sheep Circular Available

URBANA--The trend in sheep production--as in beef and swine--is toward a meat-type animal and away from the "wasty," fat animal.

Meat-type market lambs should weigh at least 90 pounds at 120 days, says University of Illinois animal scientist Gary E. Ricketts in the new circular, "Ewe Flock Management." Lamb carcasses should yield 50 percent or more, carry between .15 and .35 inch of subcutaneous fat, have at least 2.5 square inches of loin-eye, and grade no lower than choice.

The U. of I. circular contains photos, diagrams, examples of sheep records, and information on breeding, feeding, sheep health, lamb and wool marketing, and other management practices.

Sheep producers may get a free copy of Circular 958 from my office at _____, or by writing to the U. of I. College of Agriculture, Publications Office, 112 Mumford Hall, Urbana 61801.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Can You Boost Yields
By Fertilizing Soybeans?

Soybeans grown on soils low in lime, phosphorus, or potassium show a big response to fertilizer treatment.

_____ county farm adviser _____
_____ says that you need recent soil tests to tell whether your fields are likely to give a good response.

Broadcasting is usually the best way to apply fertilizer unless you have a one-year lease, are short on credit, or want to keep fertilizer costs low for the current year.

Row-applied fertilizer should be put at least 1 1/2 inches to the side and slightly below the seed level. "Pop-up" fertilizer placed in direct contact with the seed does not always cause injury, but is generally unsafe for soybeans.

Soybeans have the same pH requirement as corn. If you have a corn-soybean, cash-grain system, aim for a pH of 6.0 or slightly above. And aim for a pH of 6.5 or above if your cropping system includes alfalfa or clover.

Manganese deficiency causes yellow, stunted plants with green veins in the leaves--especially during cool, wet weather in late May and June. The deficiency is most common on sandy soils with a high pH.

-more-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

BY J. H. VAN NISSEN

LECTURES DELIVERED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

IN THE YEAR 1911

CHICAGO: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1912

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Can You Boost Yields - 2

Spraying 10 pounds of manganese sulfate containing 2.5 pounds of manganese on each acre is an effective treatment. Spray with 25 gallons of water when the beans are 6 to 10 inches tall.

Wayne and related soybean varieties often show iron deficiencies on soils with a pH of 7.4 to 8.0. While the symptoms look like manganese deficiency, most iron deficiencies are limited to Harpster soil--a "shelly" dark soil found in low areas of central and northern Illinois.

Iron deficiencies are new in Illinois, and more research is needed to solve deficiency problems. _____ says Minnesota agronomists suggest thoroughly wetting soybeans with a spray of 1/2 percent solution of iron sulfate. The treatment usually needs to be applied at least twice.

Soybeans often outgrow iron deficiency symptoms. The effect on yield has not been measured in Illinois.

A foliar application is suggested to correct micro-nutrient deficiencies of manganese and iron. But no research is available to indicate that foliar applications of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are profitable.

Many farmers wonder why soybean yields have not increased as much as corn yields during the past 10 years. _____ says the main difference is that soybeans do not respond like corn to early planting, high population, and large amounts of nitrogen.

_____ says soybeans sometimes give a small response to nitrogen. But, on highly fertile soils, University of Illinois researchers have not noted a yield increase on well-nodulated beans.

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Special to Farm Advisers

How Much Nitrogen For Your Corn?

The most profitable rate of nitrogen to apply depends on your cropping system, the amount of manure you apply, and how good your supporting practices are.

_____ county farm adviser _____ says that your choice of planting date, hybrid population, and weed-control procedures may allow you to profitably apply 25 to 75 more pounds of nitrogen per acre than your neighbor farming the same soil.

_____ points out that intensive cropping systems--continuous corn or corn-soybean rotations--should be limited to nearly level, non-erosive silt or sandy loams.

However, silty clay loams may also be cropped intensively with heavy fertilization and reduced tillage.

For continuous corn or a corn-soybean system, 125 to 200 pounds of nitrogen per acre is the most profitable rate in most seasons. _____ suggests the lower rate for very dark soils where yields under good management average 90 to 100 bushels per acre, and the higher rate for soils that can yield 150 to 200 bushels in the best years.

Rates of 150 to 200 pounds per acre raise the nitrogen content of residues returned to the soil. This increases the amount of nitrogen the soil supplies for the next corn crop.

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How Much Nitrogen - 2

When corn follows soybeans, a small grain, or one year of corn in a rotation that includes a legume hay crop or catch crop once in five or six years, _____ suggests applying 100 to 150 pounds of nitrogen on dark prairie soils and 125 to 150 pounds on light-colored timber soils. He says to apply the lower rate on any soil that averages only 80 to 100 bushels of corn under good management, and up to 150 pounds on soils that average 100 to 125 bushels.

When planting corn following a legume sod or an application of 10 tons of manure, you can usually expect 90- to 100-bushel yields. But, if you are aiming for the more profitable 125- to 150-bushel yields, you will need to supply 75 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

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and the other side of the road.

It was a very old house, and the walls were made of mud.

The house was built on a hill, and the view was very good.

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Special to Farm Advisers

For Your Columns

Ag Engineers Schedule
Open House, March 10-11

Are you a bright young man thinking about college and a career in agriculture? Then consider agricultural engineering.

University of Illinois agricultural engineers invite high school students to the Urbana campus, March 10 and 11, for Engineering Open House.

See a remote-control mower demonstrated. Examine a new mechanical strawberry harvester. And hear students explain how they make artificial rain. These and other exhibits are designed to show you what an agricultural engineer does.

You will have a chance to ask questions about the study program and tour the research and experimental facilities. Meet students and catch a glimpse of college life. The entire program is designed to acquaint you with agricultural engineering and help you decide on a career.

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Special to your attention

The new volume

At the University of Chicago
from March, 1912

For the higher series and training series
a series of volumes. The series consists of
University of Chicago publications series
and about 1000 in the series. It is the
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Get Extra Oats--Almost Free--
By Treating Seed

Treating seed oats is the cheap way to put more oats in your bin this summer.

_____ county farm adviser _____ says seed treatment costs about 12 cents an acre--and you'll usually gain at least three bushels of oats an acre at harvest time.

Seed treatment controls such diseases as oat smut, seed-borne bacterial blight, scab, and root and crown rots. Most oat varieties used to be resistant to smuts, but apparently new races are cropping up. Last year several varieties of oats contained smut, _____ reports.

_____ suggests using Ceresan, Chipcote, Ortho LM, or Panogen 15 or 42 if seed is treated commercially.

If you want to treat the seed yourself, two new chemicals are available this year for drill-box application. These chemicals are Ceresan M-DB or Panogen X.

If you have other questions on seed treatment, stop at the county extension office for additional information.

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THE UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BY

JOHN W. COVILLE

AND

JOHN W. COVILLE

AND

JOHN W. COVILLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1895

THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1895

THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story will be of most interest to counties in the southern half of the state.

Alfalfa Weevil May Hit
Southern Illinois Hard

URBANA--Farmers who live south of Illinois Route 40 can expect severe alfalfa weevil damage unless they find some way to control the insect.

University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist Stevenson Moore III says that in this area most first cuttings of alfalfa will be small and of poor quality.

In the southern-most Illinois counties the weevil has remained active throughout the winter months, Moore reports. During field checks on March 2 and 3, he and his co-workers found as many as three eggs per stem and an average of one larva per plant. And they found 10 to 40 larvae per square foot in all fields observed in the southern three tiers of counties.

Moore points out that both alfalfa weevil and clover leaf weevil larva are present in southern Illinois alfalfa fields. He says you can identify the alfalfa weevil larva by its black head. The clover leaf weevil larva has a brown head.

While researchers are not certain that spring-seeded alfalfa escapes weevil injury, Moore believes that--on the basis of other states' experiences--spring seedlings will be safe unless they border an old established stand.

-more-

Alfalfa Weevil May Hit - 2

Moore says many farmers have asked about controlling the weevil by flaming alfalfa fields during the dormancy period. Natural History entomologists have started a flaming testing program, but they have not yet learned how effective and useful flaming can be. While it does not replace other controls, it can be used as an additional weapon.

Research from other states indicates that flaming eliminates the need for the first insecticide treatment, but at least one insecticide treatment is still needed. This treatment could be made on the first crop if it cannot be cut at the normal time, or as a stubble spray after the first crop is removed.

The researchers do not recommend flaming new seedlings or alfalfa that is over four inches tall. And they emphasize that proper equipment design, flaming speed, and plant and weather conditions are important in getting good results.

Kentucky researchers have learned that it costs about \$4 an acre to operate a flamer. A 12-foot flamer costs about \$1,200 and lasts for nearly six years.

Moore says farmers should wait to apply insecticides when 50 percent of the plant tips are being skeletonized. Two treatments may be needed on the first cutting. And a third treatment may be needed on the new growth--or stubble--of the second crop.

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Alfalfa Weevil May Hit - 3

Insecticides suggested to control alfalfa weevil and the application rates are: azinphosmethyl (Guthion), 1/2 pound; malathion, 1 pound; methoxychlor, 1 1/2 pound; methyl parathion, 1/2 pound; and diazinon with methoxychlor, 1 pound.

All of the above insecticides are cleared for use on both dairy and non-dairy farms. University of Illinois Circular 899, "Insect Control for Field Crops," gives more complete instructions for controlling alfalfa weevil with insecticides. The circular is available at your county farm adviser's office.

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Special to Farm Advisers

State Strawberry Meeting
Planned For Centralia, March 21

_____ county strawberry growers are invited to attend the 1967 State Strawberry Meeting at Centralia, March 21. The all-day meeting, starting at 9:30 a.m., will be in the Centralia Community Center Building.

The program will include weed, disease, and insect control recommendations; discussion of strawberry varieties; and talks on fertilization and cultural practices.

Dr. Delbert Hemphill, University of Missouri horticulturist, will tell about successful irrigation and cultural practices in Missouri. He will also discuss weed control.

"Migrant Labor Camps" is the subject of a talk by C. E. Clark, sanitary engineer, Illinois Department of Public Health. C. C. Zych, U. of I. horticulturist, will discuss strawberry nutrition. And Ron Meyer, Illinois State Natural History Survey, will give insect control recommendations for 1967.

U. of I. plant pathologist Donald Scott will outline strawberry disease control measures for 1967. Costs and returns for growing strawberries will be discussed by U. of I. area horticulturist Chris Doll of Edwardsville.

J. W. Courter, U. of I. horticulturist at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center, will moderate a grower panel discussion of strawberry varieties.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Check Before You Buy
'New' Soil Treatment Materials

You can save some money if you check before you buy one of the new soil treatment materials.

Samuel R. Aldrich, University of Illinois soil fertility specialist, says that many of the materials have no proven value on Illinois soils.

The quacks are easy to spot, Aldrich says. They talk persuasively and make great claims for their products.

They often claim that the material stimulates the release of locked-up soil nutrients, feeds the soil bacteria, conditions the soil, guards against drought and in general supplies nutrients more efficiently than conventional fertilizers.

Aldrich warns that the salesman often does not guarantee a level of nitrogen, phosphorous or potassium, thereby side-stepping regulations of the Illinois fertilizer law.

Some of the materials supposedly provide benefits from micronutrients, but the content is not guaranteed and may be less than is already in the soil. Aldrich points out that the nutrients may not be available even if they are present. And some elements present are not used in plant growth.

-more-

Check Before You Buy - 2

The salesman often claims that your farm adviser and the state university "Don't even know about it yet." Or he says, "They won't test the material."

Aldrich advises farmers thinking about buying unusual soil treatment materials to consider these points:

--Study the specific claims. Ask about the chemical composition and whether the elements are available.

--Ask whether the material has been tested by an unbiased research institution, such as the U. of I.

--Compare the cost of actual plant nutrients with the cost of equal nutrients in standard fertilizers.

Aldrich advises farmers who can't decide about a new material to contact their farm adviser and established fertilizer dealers before they buy.

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Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Peace Corps
Needs 40 Volunteers

"Clubes Agricolas"--the 4-H Peace Corps project in Brazil--needs 40 volunteers if it is to expand and develop new programs.

H. J. Wetzel, University of Illinois state 4-H specialist, says that the Brazil 4-H Peace Corps project is open to all U. S. citizens 18 or older who are in good physical and mental health and have a desire to serve others.

Volunteers must also be high school graduates. Married couples may volunteer if they have no dependents under 18 years of age.

Wetzel says 4-H Peace Corps volunteers receive a living allowance for food, clothing, transportation and personal expenses. Medical care, life insurance and social security are also provided.

In addition, the volunteers receive \$1,800 for their work when they complete the two-year term.

Janet Christ, Stonington, and John Sullivan, Monmouth, are two Illinois 4-H'ers presently serving as volunteers in Brazil.

They report that their work is much like that of county 4-H advisers. They help Brazilian 4-S Club leaders with project training, demonstrations and project work. And they sometimes help members and leaders with fund-raising activities to improve 4-H projects.

4-H Peace Corps - 2

Wetzel encourages young people who want to serve in the "Clubes Agrícolas" project to write to this address for applications: H. J. Wetzel, 414 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Completed applications should be returned to the same address by June 1.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Farm Record Keepers
To Get 1966 Results

_____ county farmers will have an opportunity to discuss results from 1966 record keeping at a meeting on _____ at _____, announces farm adviser _____ and Farm Bureau Farm Management fieldman _____.

The meeting--one of many now being held throughout the state for Illinois FBFM Cooperators--will give farmers a chance to learn how many farmers got 150-bushel corn yields in 1966 and how they did it. Other information will compare costs and returns from 160-acre, 240-acre and 320-acre farms as well as farms of more than 900 acres.

Summaries of cash income and expenses on individual farms were completed soon after the first of the year. To get standards of performance for the year, these summaries were combined with total farm business analysis factors from all farms.

Results for livestock operations of varying sizes, for example, reflect significant changes on Illinois farms, report University of Illinois farm management specialists D. F. Wilken and R. P. Kesler. In 1966, livestock returns per \$100 feed fed were higher than the long-time average for all enterprises, except feeder cattle. Poultry returns were the highest they have been since World War II.

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Farm Record Keepers - 2

At the meeting farmers will also hear about plans to shift record keeping to the electronic data processing system in 1967.

More than 6,500 Illinois farmers are enrolled in the FBFM record keeping and business analysis program_____

_____ says. _____ county has _____
(number)

farmer-cooperators who use the program to see how their operations compare with those of their competitors.

These farmers say that participation in the program helps them make better management decisions. And keeping complete records also helps them make income tax savings.

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3/23/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

There's A Soybean Variety
To Fit Every Grower's Need

The wide range of 1967 soybean varieties allows growers to choose one that fits their own situation.

W. O. Scott, University of Illinois agronomist, says that Chippewa 64, A-100, Harosoy 63 and Amsoy best suit northern Illinois growing conditions. The main differences among the varieties include maturity date, disease resistance and lodging resistance.

Chippewa 64 resists phytophthora rot and lodging. It yields well and can be combined before the middle of September.

A-100 out-yields Chippewa 64 and resists lodging. But A-100 matures about a week later than Chippewa 64.

Harosoy 63 resists phytophthora and yields well, but it is somewhat susceptible to lodging. In the northern two or three tiers of counties, Harosoy 63 doesn't mature until after the middle of September.

Amsoy--commercially available for the first time--has a high yield record, but it matures three or four days after Harosoy 63.

North central Illinois' longer growing season makes Lindarin 63, Harosoy 63 and Amsoy better suited than early varieties such as A-100 and Chippewa 63.

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CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The first part of this report is a review of the progress made in the development of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The second part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The third part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The fourth part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The fifth part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The sixth part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The seventh part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The eighth part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The ninth part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report. The tenth part of the report is a description of the new weapons system. It is based on the information available to the Department of Defense as of the date of the report.

There's A Soybean Variety - 2

Scott says that in central Illinois Harosoy 63, Amsoy, Shelby and Wayne are the most popular varieties. Many consider Shelby and Wayne as full-season varieties. However, the later-maturing Clark 63 and the newcomer, Bellatti L263, will be ready to combine by late September. Scott adds that you can generally expect to combine Amsoy beans before the middle of September and Wayne beans around the 20th of the month.

Amsoy and Wayne dominate the yield records in the central section of Illinois. They are comparable in lodging resistance and plant height. But Wayne tolerates phytophthora rot, while Amsoy is susceptible.

In south central and southern Illinois, Clark and Clark 63 are the most widely grown varieties. Soybean growers generally compare the performance of all new varieties with these two. Wayne and Shelby--classed as early varieties in this area--fill the need for high-yielding varieties that can be harvested early enough to permit planting winter wheat on the same ground.

Bellatti L263, a newcomer, performs much like Clark and Clark 63. The variety is adapted to south central and southern Illinois. Like Clark, Bellatti L263 is susceptible to phytophthora rot and pustule leaf spot. Clark 63 is resistant to these diseases.

Kent, one of the latest-maturing adapted varieties, can be used in the extreme southern part of Illinois.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

For your columns

Enter Spring Lamb Carcass Show

If you raise sheep, you will have the chance this spring to evaluate the carcass quality of your market lambs.

Every exhibitor in the first Illinois Spring Lamb Carcass Show will receive cutout data on his lambs. The show is set for June 3 in the State Fairgrounds Junior Building, Springfield.

Entry blanks and copies of show regulations are available from my office. All entries should be sent before May 15 to show co-chairman M. T. Moler, Hindsboro.

The Cooperative Extension Service and the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association are co-sponsoring the show.

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NEW YORK
1967

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

BEEF CATTLE DAY PROMOTION

Cattlemen To Report On Urea
At Illinois Beef Cattle Day

Three top-notch cattlemen will discuss the methods and merits of ensiling urea with corn silage at the annual Illinois Beef Cattle Day, April 13 in Urbana.

The three are Glenn Brown of Athens, Paul Miller of Mansfield and Kent Wesson of Leland.

_____ county farm adviser _____
_____ points out that Glenn Brown pioneered in feeding urea-fortified corn silage to wintering beef cattle. He stores his feeds in large trench silos and uses a silage loader and tractor-powered feed wagon to move feed to fence-line bunks.

Last year Brown stored alfalfa haylage in the bottom of a trench and covered it with high-moisture ground ear corn, fortified with minerals and urea. At each feeding, growing and finishing cattle got a mixture of the ground corn and haylage. The loader removed both feeds at the same time from the trench silo.

Brown raises purebred Polled Herefords and leases cow herds for a share of the calf crop. He winters several hundred calves on his own farm.

-more-

CONFIDENTIAL

Special to the President

Very truly yours,

John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you today to express my

deep appreciation for the work you have

done for the people of the United States.

With very best wishes,

John F. Kennedy

I am sure that the people of the United States

will be very grateful for the work you have

done for them.

Very truly yours,

John F. Kennedy

of a kind that is very different from the

kind that is usually found in the

world of business and industry.

It is a kind of love that is

John F.

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

Cattlemen To Report On Urea - 2

Brown was one of the first cooperators in the Extension Service's Beef Performance Testing Program. (EDITOR'S NOTE: You can add local interest to the story with a brief statement about the testing program in your county. Point out how many producers cooperate, when the program started in your county and other local information.)

Paul Miller has ensiled urea with corn silage for four years. He usually feeds yearling steers in his 250-head-capacity feedlot.

His combine has a special attachment for grinding high-moisture corn during the harvesting operation. He stores the ground corn and silage in upright silos and uses augers to feed cattle in sheds and on paved lots.

Kent Wesson feeds his calves urea-fortified silage with a protein equivalent of about 11 percent on a dry matter basis. He stores his silage in concrete stave silos and mixes silage and concentrate in a power feed wagon as it is driven to feed bunks. He also self-feeds a high-energy ration to yearling heifers.

Wesson also farms a large acreage of grain crops and produces a few litters of hogs.

_____ says other topics on the Beef Cattle Day program include silage composition, wintering beef cattle, increasing beef consumption, feeding corn harvest by-products, vitamin A research, high-energy rations for finishing cattle and supplementary protein for finishing cattle.

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Cattlemen To Report On Urea - 3

Beginning at 8 a.m., early visitors may tour the beef research facilities on S. Fourth St., Champaign. The speaking program will start at 9:45 a.m. in the University of Illinois Auditorium. The U. of I. student Hoof and Horn Club will serve luncheon in the University Stock Pavilion.

-30-

GAR:sm
4/6/67

These findings are consistent with the findings of other studies.

1994
 1995

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Powdery Mildew At Worst
In Southern Half Of Illinois

Powdery mildew has made its earliest and worst appearance in Illinois wheat fields this spring--especially in the southern half of the state.

M. C. Shurtleff, University of Illinois extension plant pathologist, says that mildew causes some lodging and lowers yield, kernel size and test weights.

Powdery mildew--caused by a fungus--seems most widespread where farmers make heavy applications of nitrogen and plant at near two-bushel rates.

The heavy nitrogen causes a rank, dense growth. And heavy seeding rates slow down air movement. Both conditions contribute to fungus growth. Shurtleff adds that a combination of warm days and cool nights also favors powdery mildew growth.

A stretch of warm, dry weather could break the mildew cycle, Shurtleff says. But another outbreak could reoccur later in the season.

The fungus causes the most damage if it occurs during tillering, plant elongation or heading.

Farmers should look for white or light gray powdery fungus growth on leaves, leaf sheaths and culms. Some lower leaves may be completely covered.

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CHICAGO

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CHICAGO, ILL. JAN 10 1901

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CHICAGO

Powdery Mildew At Worst - 2

At this time there's nothing you can do about powdery mildew, Shurtleff says. Only a few farmers are considering plowing under their wheat.

Planting mildew-resistant varieties is the only way to control the fungus. Knox, Knox 62, Monon and Reed are the recommended resistant varieties. No hard wheat variety has mildew resistance.

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DD:sm
4/13/67

Special to Farm Advisers

Certified Seed Out-Performs
Home-Saved Combinations

If you are aiming for high soybean yields, load your planter with certified seed.

W. O. Scott, University of Illinois agronomist, says that in several states tests comparing home-saved seed with certified seed have shown that many farmers who save their own seed lose the chance for top yields.

A recent drill box survey conducted in Illinois shows that many soybean growers can get a variety "mixed up" in one year.

Scott says that in tests for phytophthora resistance in Harosoy 63 soybeans--normally resistant--some home-saved seed produced many susceptible plants. But the plants proved to be mixed with another variety.

Scott says that buying certified seed is your best assurance that the seed you plant will produce the extra yield or extra disease resistance the plant breeder incorporated into the variety.

Home-saved seed seldom gets the proper grading and processing needed to make it high quality. Scott says many farmers never test home-saved seed for germination. And he points out that it is both expensive and futile to plant soybeans that won't grow.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

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Special to Farm Advisers

Tractor Stuck In Mud? Watch Out!

Soaking spring rains may be great for your crops. But the more it rains, the greater the chance that you will get your tractor stuck in the mud.

If you do get stuck, watch out! Mired tractors are dangerous and will flip backwards, warns _____ county farm adviser _____. Research shows that when a tractor rears, you have just two-fifths of a second to escape. Even if you're a track star, that's barely enough time to realize the danger, much less get away.

Many farmers are killed or injured each year when tractors flip backwards on them. So guard against this danger by always hitching to the tractor below the axle line.

But this precaution in itself is no assurance against tipping backward, _____ says. Even when properly hitched, racing or gunning the motor when the drive wheels are deeply mired causes trouble. A tractor's forward climbing motion exerts a terrific lifting action on the front of the tractor.

When the tractor's drive wheels are mired, don't take a chance. It's much safer to back out. Or safer yet, be pulled out.

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

July 10, 1954

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I have just received your letter of July 7, 1954.

I am sorry to hear that you are ill.

I hope you will soon be well.

I am sure you will be well again soon.

I am very sorry to hear of your illness.

I hope you will be well again soon.

I am sure you will be well again soon.

I am very sorry to hear of your illness.

I hope you will be well again soon.

I am sure you will be well again soon.

I am very sorry to hear of your illness.

I hope you will be well again soon.

I am sure you will be well again soon.

I am very sorry to hear of your illness.

I hope you will be well again soon.

I am sure you will be well again soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

I am very sorry to hear of your illness.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

'Pop-Up' Fertilizer;
When To Use It

Farmers who plant early, especially those in northern Illinois where soils are wet and cool, will get the best results from "pop-up" fertilizer.

But University of Illinois agronomist Sam Aldrich says that in most areas of Illinois where the fertility level is already high, you should not expect much yield response to pop-up.

Aldrich points out two general misconceptions about pop-up fertilizer. Despite what many think, corn fertilized with pop-up will not come up sooner than corn without pop-up. But it will likely grow faster for a week or two after it emerges.

The seed and the pop-up are not mixed before planting, Aldrich adds. The fertilizer is placed in contact with the seed during the planting operation.

Pop-up makes corn look good early in the growing season. And it may improve the effectiveness of mechanical weed control.

But if your fields already have a high fertility level, Aldrich says that you probably won't notice much yield difference between fields where you apply pop-up and fields where you band fertilizer to the side and below the seed.

-more-

'Pop-Up' Fertilizer - 2

If you want to try pop-up, he suggests using a fertilizer with N, P and K in a 1-4-2 ratio. Generally, you will apply about 40 to 60 pounds of fertilizer in common grades. But do not apply more than 10 to 12 pounds of nitrogen plus K_2O per acre if you are planting 40-inch rows. To keep the same amount per foot of corn row, you will need to increase the amount you apply when you plant 30- or 20-inch rows.

Aldrich says you may use either dry or liquid fertilizer. But he warns that applying more than 10 to 12 pounds per acre may reduce the stand if the weather turns dry soon after planting.

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4/20/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

1968 Spring Barrow Show
To Feature New Classes

The 1968 Illinois Spring Barrow Show, set for February 10 at the state fairgrounds, Springfield, will add truckload classes for each breed with six or more entries.

Hogs of breeds with less than six entries will compete in an all-other-breeds truckload class. If six or more truckloads of crossbred hogs are entered, these will compete in a separate class.

The 1967 show had only two classes for truckloads of five hogs. Purebreds competed in one class and crossbreds in another.

The show will also have classes for two weights of single barrows in each breed and one carcass class for purebreds and crossbreds.

The Illinois Pork Producers Association, co-sponsoring the show with the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, will offer a traveling trophy for the best county exhibit at the show. This new award will be based on a county's total entries and show winnings.

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4/20/67

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

1155 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

The 1988 Illinois Spring Session begins on Monday, May 2, at the State University, Springfield, with morning classes. The first day will be an orientation day.

Hours of classes with 1-2 hour sessions will depend on the student's schedule. The first day will be an orientation day. The first day will be an orientation day.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Treating Vegetable Seed
Produces Healthy Plants

Home gardeners find that planting treated vegetable seed to ward off diseases pays--especially if cold, wet weather follows planting.

M. C. Shurtleff, University of Illinois extension plant pathologist, says that planting treated seed is the best protection against seed decay and seedling blight.

There are two types of seed treatment: an eradicative one that destroys disease-causing fungi and bacteria on and within the seed; and a protective one that applies a chemical coating to the seed surface, eliminating decay and damping-off caused by soil organisms.

Because both treatments are important in producing healthy, vigorous plants, a protective treatment should follow the eradivative treatment.

Check the package label to learn if the seed you buy has had an eradivative treatment.

Shurtleff says that thiram and captan give the best results as seed protectant fungicides.

He suggests using them this way:

--Fill a quart jar or lard can as much as half full of seed. Add the recommended amount of chemical, and tightly close the lid. Roll the container on the floor for five minutes or until the seed is evenly coated.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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ARTS AND LETTERS

Treating Vegetable Seed - 2

--To treat the seed in the packet, place a small amount of chemical on the tip of a small pocket knife or the broad end of a toothpick. Dump the chemical into a slit corner of the seed envelope. Close the envelope and shake the packet for two minutes.

Thiram 50 or 75 will also protect most seed against decay, damping-off and surface-borne smuts. Captan 75, also effective, may be combined with insecticides.

Shurtleff suggests following these precautions when treating vegetable seed:

--Stick to recommended amounts.

--Remember that protectants are toxic or poisonous when taken internally. And they cause skin irritations. Wash exposed skin frequently while treating.

--Avoid inhaling dust or fumes. Treat seed outdoors or in a well-ventilated room.

--Mark treated seed and store it with unused chemicals in a locked cabinet.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From the College of Veterinary Medicine

Special to Farm Advisers

Production Of Life-Saving Vaccines
Featured At Vet Medicine Open House

Canine distemper was once a feared killer disease. It robbed families of loved pets. And it robbed many farmers of valuable sheep and cattle dogs.

But early vaccination of dogs has helped control this often-fatal disease, just as other vaccines have helped control polio, smallpox and, now, measles in humans.

The development, production and use of various vaccines--such as the canine distemper vaccine--is one of the featured demonstrations of Open House '67, sponsored by the students and faculty of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Open House is scheduled for Friday and Saturday, May 12 and 13, at the Veterinary Medicine Building, Urbana. The Junior Academy of Science Fair is also planned for these days.

The theme, "The Health of Every Living Being," sets the stage for visitors' learning about the fascinating scientific profession of veterinary medicine. They will see how veterinarians help control diseases in both man and animals, guard the nation's food and water supplies and search for new ways to combat such problems as cancer and heart disease.

Besides seeing movies, exhibits and demonstrations about several facets of veterinary medicine, guests will have the opportunity to get career information. Students and faculty will guide tours during Open House.

Special to Farm Advisers in District 3

Graham Assumes New Duties With
Cooperative Extension Service

Franklin P. Graham, Clinton, has been promoted to assistant state leader of the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

In his new position, Graham will supervise the farm advisers and their assistants in 17 western Illinois counties. His work will include coordination of the Cooperative Extension Service programs in the 17-county district.

Graham's promotion to assistant state leader follows more than 11 years in Cooperative Extension Service work. He started as assistant farm adviser in Macoupin County in 1956, then moved up to farm adviser in Randolph County in 1958. In 1961, he was named area adviser in resource development with his office in Clinton.

Graham assumed his new administrative duties in March, but will continue to live in Clinton with his family until early June.

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GMB:sm
5/11/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Lightning Season Is Here

URBANA--When it thunders--lightning strikes. And lightning can damage or injure or kill.

Make sure lightning "strikes out" if it hits your farm, says University of Illinois extension safety specialist O. L. Hogsett. A system of lightning rods is one important protection.

But the soundness of the system is the key to your safety, warns Hogsett. If you are putting rods on a new building, or installing a complete farmstead lightning protection system, watch for the UL "Master Label" when you buy. It indicates effectiveness.

And make sure the system is well grounded. If you have doubts, consult a lightning rod expert. Examine conductors regularly for breaks, and repair any loose connections promptly.

Check your TV antenna and mast for proper grounding. The TV antenna should not be fastened to the chimney, since vibration of the antenna may cause the chimney lining to crack. And cracks can leak sparks and heat that might start a fire in the combustible house timbers.

A good lightning rod system requires careful and continuous maintenance if you want to be ready when lightning strikes, says Hogsett.

-more-

Lightning Season Is Here - 2

But lightning rods aren't the whole story. To protect yourself when caught in an electrical storm, take cover in a building protected by lightning rods. Stay away from open windows or doors and fireplaces, stoves, pipes and other metal objects.

If you can't get to a building during a severe storm, find a low spot. Since lightning tends to strike the highest point in an area, stay away from isolated buildings, towers or lone trees. A closed automobile where rubber tires do not provide a ground for the electrical charge is usually safe.

Also make sure that all metal fences, metal buildings and other large metal objects on your farm are properly grounded to protect your family and livestock too.

-30-

KGMC:sm
5/18/67

Special to Farm Advisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story should be of most interest in Fayette and surrounding counties. But because it involves a tribute to one of our former colleagues it may be of interest to all of you.

Turner To Be Honored
At Brownstown Agronomy Day

The Brownstown Agronomy Field Day on June 13 at the Brownstown Research Center will be dedicated to Jonathan B. Turner, recently retired Fayette County farm adviser.

Fred Welch, University of Illinois agronomist, says that the meeting will feature research in soils and fertilizer and in crop production. Wagon tours of the center will begin at 9 a.m. and will leave every 20 minutes thereafter throughout the day.

Welch says that these research topics will be discussed: fertilizer requirements for 100-bushel wheat; wheat and oat varieties; crambe--weed or crop; diseases of small grains; insect problems and control; weed control in corn and soybeans; forestry; and forages. U. of I. extension specialists and farm advisers will be on hand to discuss these topics and to answer questions.

The program to honor Turner will follow lunch at the field. J. B. Claar, director of the Cooperative Extension Service and Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture, will be the main speaker.

Turner joined the Cooperative Extension Service in 1925 and became the Fayette County farm adviser in 1935. He led farmers and other citizens in fund-raising activities to purchase the land for the research center in 1937.

Turner To Be Honored - 2

Since that time, Turner has advocated the use of the center to present research findings and demonstrate new agricultural practices.

P. E. "Pat" Johnson, U. of I. area agronomist in charge of the research center, and area farm advisers invite all agriculturally minded persons to attend this Agronomy Field Day.

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5/18/67

Special to Farm Advisers

Christmas Tree Growers
To Meet, June 15-16

The Illinois Christmas Tree Growers Association, Inc. (ICTGA) will hold their summer meeting on June 15-16 at the Tammen Tree Farm No. 2 near Essex, Kankakee County.

T. W. Curtin, University of Illinois extension forestry specialist and ICTGA secretary-treasurer, says the Friday afternoon session will feature a tour of the tree plantings and small fruit plots.

The group will also see demonstrations on the use of tree trimmings to make wreaths, swags, grave blankets and rope.

At the Friday evening banquet, John Duff, a Watseka insurance broker, will discuss the public liability of the plantation owner, tree wholesaler and retailer. A dance will follow the banquet.

On Saturday morning at the Tammen Tree Farm No. 1, the group will see the 1958 to 1963 tree plantings. They will study the effects of incorrect management such as improper shearing, inadequate weed and grass control, poor drainage and planting too close.

Curtin says that Dr. R. G. Rennels, U. of I. Department of Forestry, will discuss insect, rodent and disease problems in Christmas trees.

Throughout the day the program will feature demonstrations of mowing, shearing and spraying equipment. And growers will demonstrate their own tree shearing techniques.

Special to Farm Advisers

Don't Change Milking Routine!

The demands of the spring planting season may tempt dairy farmers to change chore schedules or to spend less than enough time to do a good job on regular chores.

_____ County farm adviser _____
has this advice about such a temptation: "Don't succumb!"

Dairy cows are creatures of habit. They will conform to most routines without objecting. If the routine is upset, however, cows object by producing less milk.

Delays beyond the usual milking time will cause cows to become nervous. They will start to bawl and mill about, says _____. Research has shown that high blood levels of the hormone adrenaline in cows that are excited at milking time inhibit normal milk "let down."

Following a proper routine during the milking operation is also important. Skimping on necessary practices such as proper udder stimulation and removing the milker promptly after milk flow has stopped can result in mastitis and lower production. Throughout the year, feeding and management details are important for high production.

Recent University of Illinois research has shown that intervals between milkings don't have to be equal to get high production. If cows are milked on schedule, intervals as unequal as 9 to 15 hours won't cause a noticeable decrease in production. Even high producing cows do well on unequal intervals, if they're milked at scheduled times.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE / URBANA, ILLINOIS / 61801

Office of Agricultural Communications
330 Mumford Hall
May 25, 1967

Dear Farm Adviser,

Enclosed is the promotion material for Agronomy Day,
June 15. You'll find:

- Two fill-in news releases.
- Two timely paragraphs for your column.
- Two radio scripts.

You will also find two copies of a suggested fill-in direct mail piece. Many of you may feel you are too far from campus to utilize this. Others of you may not be able to define the audience to receive the message.

But if you want to use it, it is set up so you can either multilith or mimeograph it. Or you may use parts of the art work for your own letter.

If you use it, check these items:

- The penalty number needs to be filled in.
- You need to sign the letter.
- You can either plug your area agronomy field day or use the space above the signature for any other information or arrangements about Agronomy Day in Urbana.

Weather conditions have held up field work on the south farm and, consequently, promotion photos. We will mail on Monday, May 29, two promotion photos and cutlines for your use.

On May 30 we will mail a general promotion story to Illinois daily newspapers, and on June 6 we will mail a promotion story to selected daily newspapers.

This material has been prepared by Del Dahl who serves as departmental editor for agronomy. Any questions should be directed to Del.

Sincerely,

Hadley Read
Assistant Director

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Directors of the
City of New York

the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of the City of New York
Bonds, Series 1910, No. 1000

and the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of the City of New York
Bonds, Series 1910, No. 1000

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SPECIAL AGRONOMY DAY PROMOTION

Research Featured At UI Agronomy Day

_____ county farmers will have a chance to see research aimed at better farming in the future when they attend Agronomy Day, June 15 at the University of Illinois South Farm, Urbana.

_____ county farm adviser _____ says that postemergence weed control will be one of the high interest research stops. And he adds that the entomologist's discussion of the current Illinois insect situation and ways to control the insects will provide _____ county farmers with information they can take home and put to use the next day.

Farmers who attend will also have a chance to compare the performance of all of the soybean, oat, wheat and alfalfa varieties, _____ says. Extension agronomists will introduce new varieties and will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of current varieties.

The first wagon tour of the research plots will start at 7 a.m. A new tour starts every 10 minutes thereafter until 1 p.m. Each tour lasts about three hours. If it rains the group will meet in the east side of the football stadium.

_____ says that all of the 18 research stops promise to be of high interest to farmers. He urges farmers to take a carload of neighbors to Agronomy Day, June 15.

10/10/10

The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments. The second part is a detailed account of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments.

The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments. The fourth part is a detailed account of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments.

The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments. The sixth part is a detailed account of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments.

The seventh part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments. The eighth part is a detailed account of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments.

The ninth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments. The tenth part is a detailed account of the work done during the last year. It covers the main areas of research and the results of the experiments.

SPECIAL AGRONOMY DAY PROMOTION

Agronomy Day Set For June 15

Agronomy Day, June 15, will give _____ county farmers and farm businessmen an opportunity to see the latest research being conducted at the University of Illinois South Farm in Urbana, says _____ county farm adviser _____.

_____ says that tours of the 18 research plots will begin at 7 a.m. A new tour starts every 10 minutes until 1 p.m. Each tour lasts about three hours.

Here's a run-down of some of the research projects U. of I. agronomists, plant pathologists and entomologists will discuss:

Weed Control in Corn. M. D. McGlamery and F. W. Slife will show you their research with preplant application of herbicides.

A Changing Corn Culture. G. E. McKibben and D. L. Mulvaney will help answer your questions about "zero tillage," early planting, plant populations and row widths.

Timing and Placement for Anhydrous Ammonia. L. F. Welch, G. W. Colliver and T. D. Hughes are studying the effect of the rate, depth of placement and time of application of anhydrous ammonia on corn germinations.

Diseases of Agronomic Crops. M. C. Shurtleff and W. M. Bever will show you how to recognize current diseases. And they'll suggest measures to help avoid yield losses.

-more-

General Secretary of the
Board of Directors

Respectfully,
I am pleased to inform you that the
Board of Directors has approved the
proposal for the new building.

The Board of Directors has also
approved the plan for the new
building. The plan is to build a
new building on the site of the
old building. The new building
will be a modern building with
all the latest facilities.

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building. The plan is to build a
new building on the site of the
old building. The new building
will be a modern building with
all the latest facilities.

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approved the plan for the new
building. The plan is to build a
new building on the site of the
old building. The new building
will be a modern building with
all the latest facilities.

Weed Control in Soybeans. L. M. Wax and F. W. Slife have several ways to get rid of grass weeds and many of the broadleaved weeds. They are searching for still better controls that may allow "solid-drilled" soybeans--a key to higher yields.

_____ says other topics include tillage practices for your soil; the future of high lysine corn production; ag. engineering equipment; the insect situation; the Morrow Plots; wheat varieties and hybrids; year around cropping; soybean varieties; fertility for 100-bushel wheat; alfalfa varieties; oat varieties; forage mixtures and blends; how to play the weather odds; and feeding trials with high lysine corn.

Arrangements have been made to transport Flying Farmers from the U. of I. Willard Airport to the South Farm, _____ says. And he says that the show will be June 15, despite the weather. If it rains the group will meet in the east side of the football stadium.

_____ adds that all of the research plots promise to be of high interest to _____ county farmers. He suggests that you bring a carload of neighbors to Urbana, June 15.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
January 1, 1901

REPORT

OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1898

BY

JOHN M. WATSON, COMMISSIONER

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1901

Price, 10 cents

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents

Washington, D. C.

1901

Printed by the Government Printing Office

under authority of Act of March 3, 1879

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SPECIAL AGRONOMY DAY PROMOTION

Timely Paragraphs for your column

Corn planting has prompted many questions about various management alternatives at planting time. One way to get the latest answers to your questions about "zero tillage," early planting, plant populations and row width is to attend the University of Illinois Agronomy Day, June 15 in Urbana. One of the stops will feature "A Changing Corn Culture," with G. E. McKibben and D. L. Mulvaney on hand to answer your questions.

-30-

Soybeans will receive their share of attention at Agronomy Day, June 15 at the University of Illinois in Urbana. You'll see how the varieties compare. And agronomists will discuss the place for some of the new "large seeded" varieties. One stop will feature the latest weed control practices. Another will discuss current disease threats to soybeans.

-30-

DD:sm
5/25/67

There is a large area of land in the
vicinity of the town of ...
which is now being used for ...
The land is owned by the ...
and is being offered for sale ...
The price is ...
and the terms of sale are ...

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SPECIAL AGRONOMY DAY PROMOTION

FOR USE ON RADIO

Agronomy Day June 15th

TIME: 25

June 15th is the day to mark on your calendar. That's the date for the University of Illinois Agronomy Day in Urbana. This is the University's centennial year and the agronomists are going "all-out" to have an extra special Agronomy Day program.

Among the topics to be discussed that day will be year-around cropping, high lysine corn, fertility for one-hundred bushel wheat, weed control in corn and soybeans, and a guide to better soil fertilization.

All that at the University of Illinois Agronomy Day June 15th on the agronomy research farm in Urbana. The program begins at 7 a.m.

****-DD-CWS-****

(The following information was obtained from the records of the FBI New York Office.)

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

[illegible]

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

SPECIAL AGRONOMY DAY PROMOTION

FOR USE ON RADIO

UI Agronomy Day June 15th

TIME: 1:15

June 15th will be a big day at the University of Illinois in Urbana. That's the date for the U. of I. Agronomy Day at the agronomy south farm. This is the centennial year for the University and the agronomists are going all-out to make the Agronomy Day program "extra special."

Agronomy Day chairman Ellery Knake says the first three-hour wagon tour will begin at 7 a.m. Tours will leave every 10 minutes after that--until about 1 p.m. The wagons will stop at each of 18 research plots where specialists will explain the work they are doing.

I don't have time to mention all 18 stops but a few that you'll be especially interested in include a report on the current insect situation, year around cropping, how to play the weather odds, tillage practices for your soil and timing and placement for anhydrous ammonia.

If you are interested in attending the Agronomy Day program at the University on June 15th you might stop by my office at _____ and we'll see if we can get a carload or two together to go to Urbana. You may still have work to do in the field, but I think it will be time well spent.

****-DD-CWS-****

1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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If you can't make it to Urbana on June 15...

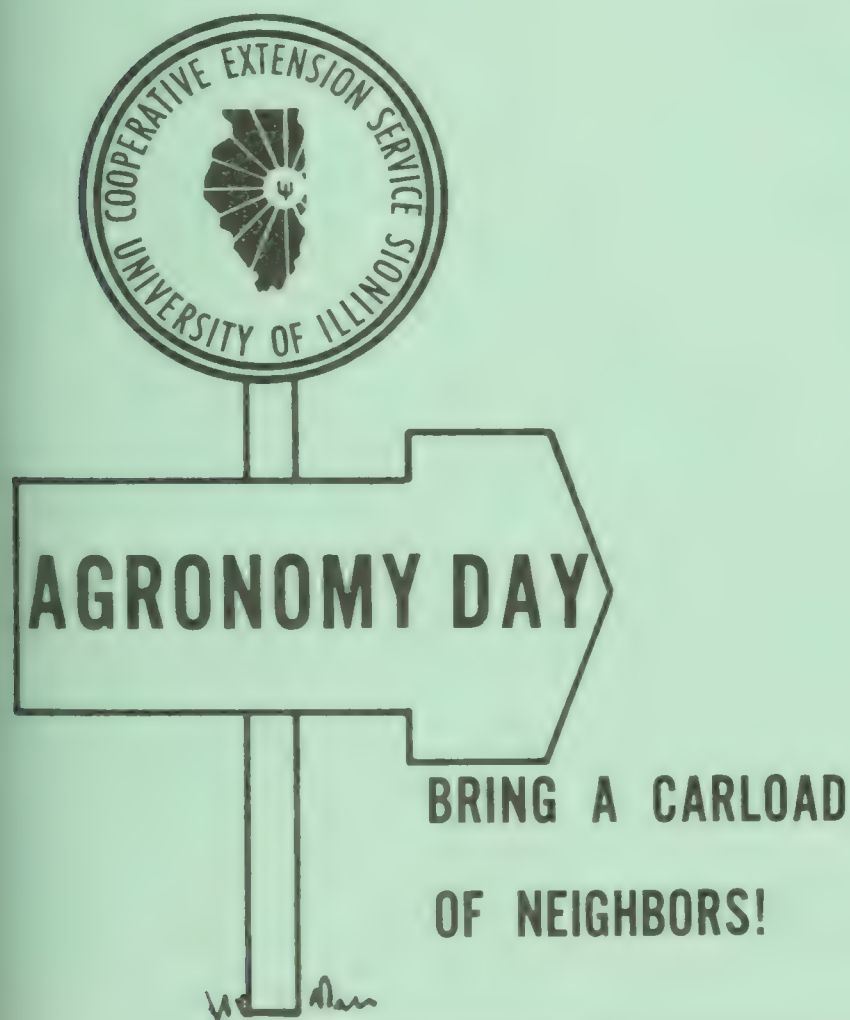
Attend the Agronomy Field Day at _____ Experiment

Field, _____ at _____.
(date) (time)

Your Farm Adviser:

Extension Service
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801
(No. & Date) _____
Ill. Permit No. 1001

Postage & Fees Paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story applies most directly to the southern half of Illinois.

Special to Farm Advisers

Delayed Corn And Bean Planting
Suggests Changes In Southern Illinois

URBANA--The cold and wet spring weather has delayed corn and soybean planting over much of Illinois.

University of Illinois extension agronomist W. O. Scott says that while farmers in the northern-half of Illinois have nearly completed planting, farmers in some areas throughout the southern-half of the state still have quite a bit to plant.

Scott has several suggestions for farmers in the southern-half of Illinois. He bases the following points on assumptions that the first killing frost will be at least as late as the average for the area, and that fall temperatures and humidity will remain normal for the area:

In areas where the first killing frost occurs as late as October 10-20, farmers should switch to an early corn variety about June 10. Scott points out that in these areas soft corn--corn killed by frost before it is physiologically mature--becomes a threat when planting is delayed after June 20-25.

In the most-southern areas of the state, the shift to earlier corn hybrids need not start until about June 15-20. And you may continue planting the early hybrids until July 1-5.

-more-

Southern Illinois farmers may want to switch from corn to soybeans, Scott says, providing they can use the latter crop. Farmers in the area south of St. Louis might consider planting grain sorghum if they can't use soybeans in their farming operations.

In some areas of southern Illinois, a shift from corn to soybeans--depending on soil type--is worth considering whenever planting is delayed past early June, he adds. The loss in yield from delayed planting is proportionally greater for corn than for soybeans.

The soybean varieties adapted to a given area generally yield much better than earlier varieties. Light frost seldom seriously reduces the yield of soybeans that are approaching maturity. So Scott advises delaying the shift from an adapted soybean variety to an early variety as long as possible.

There is another reason for delaying the shift to early varieties. As a response to day-length, soybeans grow shorter as planting is delayed after June 1. Moving a variety south of its area of adaptation also produces shortened plant growth. Couple these facts with dry weather, and you too often get disappointing yields.

So planting soybeans in central and southern Illinois after July 5-10 isn't suggested, even though some of the earlier varieties will easily mature before the first killing frost.

In south-central Illinois, Wayne and Shelby soybeans may be planted until July 5-10. In southern Illinois both Clarks and Kents may be planted until July 5-10. But remember the effect of weather limitations on late-planted beans, Scott concludes.

Special to Farm Advisers

Have A Safe Forage Harvest

Harvesting crop forage can be risky business, says _____ county farm adviser _____. Chopping knives, cutterheads, augers and blower fans must be handled with special care.

Know your equipment and how it works--don't let dust settle on that operator's manual. Use it!

Don't use any piece of equipment without first checking to see that it is properly adjusted, lubricated and that all safety guards are in place.

Before servicing or adjusting a harvester, removing material from it or hitching it to a wagon, always disengage all power. Then shut off the engine and wait until the harvester cutterhead has stopped turning. Use a wood block to keep the cutterhead from turning anytime you are working around or adjusting the knives, suggests _____.

Before operating a rotary chopper, check the condition of knives and rods. A loose or worn part could fly off. Also avoid operating a chopper where there are stones, junk or debris.

Forage wagons are dangerous, too. Never get in the wagon box or place hands or feet near the beater while the engine is running or the forage wagon is operating. And shut off the engine before adjusting, oiling or cleaning out the wagon.

-more-

Have A Safe Forage Harvest - 2

Stand clear of the wagon when it is raising, dumping or lowering. Keep all hydraulic lines and connections tight. And don't work under a raised bin unless it is securely blocked.

Before starting a forage blower, see that blower pipes are securely joined. And don't climb over the drive belt or PTO shaft. Walk around instead.

Don't open the cleanout door while the blower fan is turning. And take care not to catch a pitchfork in the conveyor or blower fan.

To make this forage harvest a safe one, drive carefully, take your time and apply a little common sense.

-30-

KGM:sm
6/8/67

Special to Farm Advisers

Prevent Portable Hay
Elevator Accidents

Balers aren't the only hazardous part of haying.

Portable elevators for unloading and lifting hay into the mow also present dangers, says C. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist.

To guard against accidents, follow these safety tips:

Operate elevators within recommended angles of elevation. If you use an elevator at any low angle, support the head to prevent tipping. When raising or lowering, stay at the controls until the operation is complete, and watch for obstructions or electric wires.

Before moving an elevator, always hitch it to a tractor and lower it into transport position. Never move an elevator in the raised position, says Hogsett.

If the elevator is gasoline powered, keep chaff, hay and other flammable material away from the engine. If it is driven electrically, make sure the motor is properly grounded and that the power line is in good shape and laid where it won't be tripped over. Keep power switches out of the reach of children.

Keep safety shields in place and stop the machine before adjusting or servicing. Keep hands and feet away from moving parts. And never ride or walk up the conveyor.

Be particularly watchful for children entering the work area, especially if you are using the elevator at a location near a house. And if children insist on "watching," make sure they always watch from a safe distance.

Special to Farm Advisers

Play It Safe At Hay Harvest

Needless haying accidents kill and injure.

Adults get caught in machinery, fall off wagons, suffer heat exhaustion and strain their backs. And small children may fall, become tangled in equipment and are crushed or run over.

But haying accidents can be prevented, says _____ county farm adviser _____. Follow these suggestions for a safe hay harvest:

Before you start, check all equipment. Read operator's manuals from cover to cover. Then make needed adjustments, lubrication and repairs. Make sure all safety guards are intact, warns _____. Check loading and lifting equipment, hayracks, ladders and loft floors.

Permit only persons capable of operating machinery to do so--and then make sure they are cautious and safety conscious. Keep children away from the work area and off equipment. Allow no one on the wagon if the baler has a bale ejector unit.

Take special precautions around the baler, says _____. That's the most dangerous area during hay harvest. Before unclogging, adjusting or lubricating the baler, shut off power and wait until the baler flywheel has stopped rotating. Be sure that the flywheel is not moved when working on the knives.

Never pull hay from the pickup, or twine or wire from the baler case or knotter, while the machine is running.

Remember too, that the baler is not the only hazardous part of the haying operation, _____ says. Cutting, hauling in, unloading and mow work are dangerous too.

Special to Farm Advisers

Chemical-Use Records
Serve As Management Tool

Can you remember what chemicals you've used since the first of the year?

_____ county farm adviser _____ says that chemical-use records help you remember what chemical gave the control you wanted and what chemical didn't quite do the job.

In this way, _____ adds, chemical-use records serve as management tools. The records also protect the user if he should be questioned about possible residues.

A chemical-use record should include the following,

_____ says:

- Size and location of the treated acres.
- The crop treated, the variety and the stage of the crop's development.
- The exact time of treatment and the weather conditions that day.
- Pests or weeds to be controlled and the type and extent of the damage.
- Chemical used, including active ingredients and the type of formulation.
- Method of treatment, equipment used and operator's name.
- Effectiveness of control.
- Harvest date.

[Illegible text]

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Extension
Advisers--Agriculture

Keep Air Out Of Silage

Keep as much air as possible out of corn silage stored in bunker- or trench-type silos, cautions _____ County extension agricultural adviser _____.

By keeping the air out, fermentation processes that make good silage will occur.

Fine chopping and good packing will help keep silage losses low in a horizontal silo. Pack the silage along the edges and round off the top for good drainage. A wheel tractor equipped with a scraper blade does a good job of leveling and packing.

A plastic cover will keep air out and hold surface spoilage to a minimum. The edges of the plastic should seal tightly, forcing water to drain to the outside of the silo.

Once the plastic is in place, prevent rips, tears or punctures. Since the plastic's main job is to keep out air, any hole in it will reduce its value considerably.

A concrete floor is best in a horizontal silo. But gravel, corn cobs or another suitable material may serve as a floor in an emergency. To provide adequate drainage, the floor should slope at least one inch in four feet.

-more-

Dear Sir,

Received of you

the sum of

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Keep Air Out Of Silage - 2

If a bunker- or trench-type silo has a firm floor, silage can be self-fed from it. To keep losses low during feeding, use a good feeding gate. Suggestions for making feeding gates are available from _____'s office at _____.

To make high-yielding corn silage of high feeding value, chop corn when kernels are well-dented and the lower leaves have just started to turn brown.

Silage made from corn that is too mature may not pack well. And without good packing, air can enter the silage mass to cause excessive spoilage.

Silo-Filling Is Dangerous

Silo-filling can be one of the most dangerous jobs on the farm, warns University of Illinois extension safety specialist O. L. Hogsett.

Harmful nitrogen dioxide gases tend to collect just above chopped silage during and after filling upright silos.

These heavier-than-air gases combine with the moisture in a man's breath and lungs to form nitric acid, which destroys lung tissue. Breathing the gases causes a combination of severe chest pains, coughing and a burning sensation in the throat and chest. Persons who inhale nitrogen oxide gases should receive immediate medical attention.

In the large quantities formed by silage fermentation, carbon dioxide is also dangerous because it can cause death by asphyxiation or suffocation. This gas is a hazard in trench and bunker silos as well as upright silos.

Farmers should follow these guides for protection from silage gases:

--Run the blower for 10 to 15 minutes before entering a partly filled silo. And keep the blower running while in the silo.

--Be alert to irritating odors and watch for yellowish-brown fumes.

--Keep children and animals away from silos during and after filling.

Silo-Filling Is Dangerous - 2

--Let silage build up during the filling operation before replacing silo doors.

--Don't enter silos for at least 7 to 10 days after filling.

-30-

GAR:klf

SPECIAL TO 4-H CONTACT STAFF MEMBERS

4-H Delegates Named To Attend
American Youth Foundation Camp

Six Illinois 4-H Club members have been named delegates to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp near Shelby, Michigan.

They are Don Arnold, 18, Barry; Gary Niemeyer, 18, Auburn; Joe Dean Stritzel, 18, Johnson City; Marcia Gilmore, 18, Aledo; Elaine Dittmer, 19, Carthage; and Karen Keller, 18, Charleston.

The girls' camping period is July 31-August 13. The boys will attend camp, August 14-27.

The Danforth Foundation, a private family fund started by the late W. H. Danforth, former chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Company, sponsors the awards for Miss Gilmore and Niemeyer. Expenses for the other delegates are being paid by the Illinois 4-H Foundation, Incorporated.

The camp has the four-fold purpose of developing the physical, mental, social and religious traits of the young people who attend. The 4-H'ers were selected by the state 4-H staff on the basis of their club activities, leadership, scholarship and character.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO 4-H CONTACT STAFF MEMBERS

County 4-H'ers
Attend Junior Leadership Conference

_____ county 4-H
 (Number) (County)
Club members are attending the 28th 4-H Junior Leadership Conference at 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello, July 24-29.

Attending from _____ county are _____

Developing the 4-H member's leadership potential is the main purpose of the conference. This purpose is accomplished by committee action and by giving every delegate some responsibilities to make the conference run smoothly.

Continuation committee members selected from among last year's delegates planned the conference. With the help of the state 4-H staff, they are carrying out the plans.

The conference speakers include: Fred Haegele, Extension 4-H Club specialist, University of Illinois; Dr. George Carpenter, associate professor of family living, Southern Illinois University; and Dr. John Shultz, Extension family life specialist, University of Illinois. Each of these speakers will discuss aspects of leadership and how to work with other people.

In addition to assemblies with speakers, the junior leaders are attending discussion sessions and special-interest workshops. Sports and recreation, crafts, evensong, music and ceremonials are other program areas that will provide 4-H junior leaders with a full week of activities.

Special to Farm Advisers

Mason County Irrigation Tour

If you want to see how Mason County farmers have doubled their corn yields, attend the Mason County Irrigation Tour, July 18.

University of Illinois soil and water specialist Carroll Drablos says the tour starts at 12:30 on the Glenn Fanter farm near Havana. You will see four farms which use a variety of irrigation systems to raise corn, soybeans and green beans.

About 300 farmers throughout Illinois use irrigation, according to Drablos. Mason County farmers find irrigation profitable on their field crops because of the low water-holding capacity of their sandy soils. Farmers in other areas of Illinois use irrigation on specialized crops such as vegetables.

Drablos says irrigation has great potential in specialized cropping areas. An irrigation system will cost you about \$150 per acre. Thus, according to Drablos, irrigation should boost your corn yields by 30 bushels per acre before it can be justified.

To reach the Fanter farm, drive seven miles east from Havana on Route 136. The farm is on the north side of the road and will be marked by signs.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Beef Confinement Tour

Beef cattle feeders will have an opportunity to tour a new low-cost beef confinement operation, July 29, on the James McGrew farm north of Macomb, McDonough County.

Marvin Hall, area agricultural engineer for the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, says tours will begin every 20 minutes between 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Hall says that the confinement unit was designed to be both practical and profitable for Illinois farmers. You will see how new ideas in ventilation and feed distribution have been utilized in this low-cost confinement operation.

The cattle barn, with a 420-head capacity, uses solar ventilation during the winter. This system utilizes the sun's heat on a metal roof to heat air coming into the building. This warmed air picks moisture from the air in the building lowering the humidity and eliminating fogging problems common in other confinement operations.

Other features of the operation include: a belt feed distribution system, both steel and poured-in-place concrete slats and a pole and beam-type building.

To reach the McGrew farm drive 2 1/2 miles west of Bushnell on Route 9 and turn north on the Walnut Grove Road. Drive 6 1/2 miles north on the Walnut Grove Road and then 1/2 mile east. The farm is on the south side of the road. There will be signs marking the way from Route 9.

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS

FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

JULY 7, 1967

CORRECTION CORRECTION CORRECTION CORRECTION CORRECTION

You received in this week's packet a story slugged
"Beef Confinement Tour."

Correct the first paragraph to indicate that the tour
of the low-cost beef confinement operation on the James McGrew
farm north of Macomb will be July 26, NOT July 29.

Please correct the date before releasing the story.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Milking Derby Scheduled
At Illinois State Fair

Dairy cows exhibited in the junior department at the 1967 Illinois State Fair are eligible to compete for 60 placings and cash prizes in the Milking Derby, says _____ County farm adviser _____.

Each cow in the derby will be ranked according to the amount of butterfat she produces during a five-day period. All cows entered in the show classes are automatically entered in the derby, _____ explains.

To participate the exhibitor must milk his cow under the supervision of a Milking Derby judge. The judge will weigh and sample the milk and compute its butterfat content. All production will be adjusted to mature cow equivalents.

The purpose of the derby is to emphasize efficient milk production and the advantages of keeping production records.

The derby will start with a dry milking at 5:30 p.m. August 12, in the milking parlor at the Junior Livestock Building. It will continue with milkings at 5:30 each morning and evening, ending with the evening milking on August 17.

-30-

GWH:GAR:sm
7/20/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Take Care When
Filling Sprayers

What happens when you fill your weed sprayer tank, shut off the water and leave the hose in the tank?

Usually nothing happens, says University of Illinois weed specialist Ellery Knake. But with some pumping systems it's possible to siphon the contents of the tank, including the chemical, into your well.

Knake warns farmers to remove the hose when they finish filling the tank. And he suggests carefully watching to avoid spill-over that may contaminate your well.

Knake says that some farmers who have accidentally siphoned chemicals into their wells have been able to clear up the water by continuously pumping out the well until the water has been tested safe.

But in other cases, farmers have had to recap the contaminated well and drill a new one.

-30-

DD:klf
8/3/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Tassel Time Too Late
For Good Weed Control

Attempting to control weeds in corn now is like locking the barn door after the horse is gone.

University of Illinois weed specialist Ellery Knake says that by this time most weeds have already competed with the corn and yields have already been reduced.

Knake points out that when the weeds get tall, farmers get nervous and want to use a postemergence treatment. But 2,4-D, the most logical postemergence treatment, is not usually labeled for use when corn is tasseling.

He says the best rule is to spray the weeds while they're small and before they've competed with the corn plant.

For most weeds the shade provided by the corn plant acts as an excellent weed control measure--especially in high population plantings.

Knake says, "Working with the weed research plots we've found that the combination of early spraying and shade later in the season makes it hard to grow weeds even when we try."

-30-

DD:klf
8/3/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Announce Test Station Boar Sales

Illinois swine producers will have a chance to buy tested boars in five test station sales scheduled for later this month and early September.

More than 600 pigs are on test this year. University of Illinois extension swine specialist Dick Carlisle says information given on each boar offered for sale will include growth rate, backfat probe results and feed efficiency. Buyers will also see carcass cutout data on each boar's market animal littermates.

All sales begin at 7:30 p.m. Here is a rundown on sale dates, locations and who to contact for further information about sale boars:

--Forrest station, August 21, Livingston County 4-H Fairgrounds, Pontiac. See Leo Hubly, Chatsworth, for further information.

--Ford County station, August 24, Ford County Fairgrounds, Melvin. Contact Virgil Rueck, Melvin.

--Western station, September 2, Western Illinois University (WIU) Farm, Macomb. For information, contact Bruce Engnell, WIU, Macomb.

--LaMoille station, September 7, Lee County 4-H Fairgrounds, Amboy. Contact Jo Van Meter, Lowell Park Road, Dixon.

-more-

January 1, 1900

My dear Mr. Brewster

I have just received your letter of the 29th

and am very glad to hear that you are well

and hope that you will continue to be so

for many years to come

I am sure that you will find the

new edition of the "Birds of North America"

very interesting and useful

and I hope that you will find it

very useful in your work

Very truly yours

W. L. G. (W. L. G. is the name of the author)

I am sure that you will find it

very useful in your work

Very truly yours

W. L. G. (W. L. G. is the name of the author)

I am sure that you will find it

very useful in your work

Very truly yours

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I am sure that you will find it

very useful in your work

Announce Test Station Boar Sales - 2

--Southwestern station, September 8, at the station, Mascoutah. For further details, contact Allen Wagner, Marissa.

Carlisle says the seven Illinois swine testing stations are cooperatively owned by hog farmers organized into local pork producer associations. U. of I. extension livestock specialists help these associations plan tests and summarize data.

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GAR:klf
8/10/67

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Seed Treatment Stops Bunt

Bunt--sometimes called stinking smut--took a healthy cut out of some farmers' wheat checks this year.

W. O. Scott, University of Illinois extension agronomist, says that the area east of St. Louis, mainly St. Clair, Washington and Clinton counties, seemed hardest hit.

And he points out that those three counties produce nearly one-tenth of the wheat grown in Illinois.

Treating seed will protect your wheat crop from an outbreak of bunt. Or you can select a resistant variety if you are growing hard wheat.

Because of difficulties that arise when farmers try to market unused treated seed wheat, seed dealers no longer treat the seed you buy. But if you order seed wheat well in advance of planting and request that it be treated, your dealer will probably be able to treat it for you.

Or you can treat your own seed, Scott says. Ceresan and Panogen are the suggested fungicides for controlling bunt and several other wheat diseases. Ortho LM Seed Protectant is used extensively on the West Coast, but it only controls bunt.

These fungicides should be used 5 days to 3 months before planting, as the label directs.

-more-

Seed Treatment Stops Bunt - 2

Also available is Ceresan M-DB, designed for use as a drill box treatment.

Scott cautions that treated seed not used for planting should be destroyed--not marketed or fed to livestock.

-30-

DD:lf
8/10/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Consider Adding Urea
To Dairy Silage Rations

URBANA--Consider adding urea to dairy rations this fall if your feeding program includes corn silage.

For if seven pounds of 44 percent soybean meal costs more than one pound of urea and six pounds of shelled corn, you can cut supplement bills, says Leo Fryman, University of Illinois extension dairyman.

Adding approximately 10 pounds of feeding-grade urea per ton of corn silage will reduce the amount of protein supplement needed in grain mixtures.

You may lose 10 to 12 percent of ensiled urea due to normal fermentation if silage contains approximately 60 to 70 percent moisture. When cutting silage, make sure corn is well dented and lower leaves have turned brown, says Fryman.

The extension dairyman says one advantage of putting urea in silage is that cows generally have access to silage more frequently during the day than to grain.

"Many experiments have shown that frequent feeding results in better use of urea and increased animal performance," Fryman said.

Another reason is the ease of mixing urea with silage. Fryman says the most practical way to mix urea with silage is to distribute it evenly over the top of each load of freshly chopped forage before blowing it into the silo.

Consider Adding Urea - 2

"Although adding 10 pounds of urea per ton of silage will increase protein equivalent content 40 to 50 percent, high-producing cows still cannot obtain enough protein to meet their daily needs," he says.

Some additional supplements must be added to grain. Therefore, a mixture including 12 percent total protein should be adequate to supplement urea silage fed alone or used in combination with legume forages.

Calves usually will eat urea-treated corn silage readily. However, it should not be fed to them until they are consuming the equivalent of at least one pound of hay per 100 pounds of body weight per day, Fryman cautions. Urea can be toxic to dairy calves before they start ruminating.

-30-

JTS:klf
8/24/67

Special to Farm Advisers

N O T I C E

Sale Date Changed

The LaMoille Station tested board sale has been changed to October 4 at the Lee County 4-H Fair grounds, Amboy, from the announced September 7 date.

For additional information, contact J. Van Meter, Lowell Park Road, Dixon.

-30-

GAR:klf
8/24/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Extension
Advisers, Agriculture

Atrazine Packs A Wallop To Stop Quack

Atrazine packs the wallop you need to stop quackgrass growth, and fall's a good time to stop it.

University of Illinois weed specialist Ellery Knake says fall atrazine applications have given good results both in research trials and in farmers' fields.

Apply four pounds of actual atrazine--or five pounds of 80 percent-wettable powder--early enough to allow at least three weeks of active plant growth before the ground freezes.

You can treat corn and soybean stubble or any other cropland that will be in corn next year. But Knake warns not to apply atrazine on fields that won't be in corn next year. If you do, atrazine carry-over may damage the crop you plant next year.

If your fields have patches of quackgrass rather than a uniform stand, spray only the patches.

Dalapon also kills quackgrass. And there's little danger that dalapon will carry-over in the soil when applied in the fall.

Knake outlines these "don'ts" to help you avoid problems with atrazine residue:

--Don't apply more than the recommended rates.

-more-

Atrazine Packs A Wallop - 2

--Don't overdose by lapping or covering part of the field more than once.

--Don't use the above rates of atrazine on cropland that will be in small grains, soybeans or vegetable crops next year.

--And don't use atrazine on lawns.

Atrazine controls quackgrass and does it well. But you have to be careful to avoid carry-over problems.

-30-

GAR:klf
9/7/67

Defoliant and Desiccants
Don't Solve Weed Problems

Defoliant and desiccant don't provide an "easy out" if you failed to control weeds in your soybeans.

In fact, University of Illinois agronomists do not recommend using defoliant or desiccant to dry up weeds at soybean harvest time.

Here's why. If you apply the chemicals before the beans mature, premature loss of leaves reduces the yield.

And if you postpone the application, you will still have to contend with the tough stems of foxtail, pigweed, velvet leaf and cocklebur.

There's also the danger of shattering some of the beans as you move through the field with spray equipment.

Some defoliant have been cleared for non-food crops and for soybeans being harvested for seed. But none have been cleared for soybeans being harvested for food or feed.

The U. of I. agronomists contend that pre-emergence herbicides, the rotary hoe and the cultivator are still the best ways to control weeds in soybeans.

And they suggest you start planning now to do a better job of eliminating weeds next spring.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fall Fertilizer Applications
Save Time Next Spring

If you apply fertilizer this fall, you can prepare the seedbed and start planting as soon as your fields dry next spring.

_____ County extension adviser _____ says weather conditions favor applying fertilizer in the fall. Any soil compaction corrects itself through repeated freezing, thawing and drying.

He points out that many fertilizer companies provide extra services--soil sampling and testing--and offer pricing or billing benefits to encourage you to make fall applications.

But _____ cautions that once you apply fertilizer, it stays applied. If you change your cropping plan, if you don't plant or if your crop doesn't survive, you've got to live with less efficient recovery of nitrogen.

Under normal conditions, fall-applied nitrogen is slightly less efficient than nitrogen applied in the spring. Nitrogen sidedressed from a few days to six weeks after planting is usually most efficient. Next is nitrogen applied in the spring before planting.

_____ suggests you check these points before making fall applications:

--Don't apply fertilizer on bare, steep or frozen fields where nutrients can be washed away or carried away by erosion.

-more-

Fall Fertilizer - 2

--Wait until the soil temperature reaches 50 degrees F. before applying nitrogen. Cooler temperatures slow down the soil organisms that change ammonium to nitrate.

_____ says that many agronomists believe that denitrification--rather than leaching--is the main source of most nitrogen losses.

But denitrification--caused by living soil organisms--does not occur when soil temperatures are cool. So fall and winter applications are only slightly more susceptible to denitrification losses than are spring preplant applications.

-30-

DD:klf
10/5/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Extension Advisers

Give Cows A Haircut Before Winter

Dairymen who give their cows a haircut sometime within the next few weeks will spend less time and labor keeping them clean this winter, says _____ County Extension Adviser _____.

Clipping the flanks, tail and udder makes the daily job of preparing the cow for milking much easier. _____ gives the following suggestions for clipping a dairy cow:

--Clip the tail and, if necessary, bob the switch so it clears the ground by about four inches. Clip the tailhead and area around the base of the tail.

--Clip the entire surface of the udder.

--Clip the belly and hocks. Then make a "mark line" from the navel to the thurl on both sides. Do this by holding the clippers on edge with the bottom blade toward the cow's head.

--Clip the flanks and thighs by running the clippers up from the hock to the mark line.

--To control lice, clip along the backbone to the point of the withers.

_____ points out that clipping is no substitute for washing the cow's teats and udder before milking. Even when a cow is neatly clipped, her udder and teats should be washed with water containing a good sanitizing solution.

-more-

THE HISTORY OF THE HISTORY OF IDEAS

The history of the history of ideas is a subject of increasing importance.

It is a subject which has been the subject of much discussion.

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Give Cows A Haircut - 2

Washing about one minute before attaching the milking machine not only helps to produce clean milk, but also stimulates milk "let down" so the cow will milk out faster, _____ explains.

-30-

HDN:k1f
10/12/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special From College of
Veterinary Medicine

Vaccinating Sows May
Curb Baby Pig Scours

URBANA--Sows carry E. coli bacteria, a common source of baby pig scours, and may transmit the disease to offspring even when baby pigs are treated and kept in clean, disinfected pens, notes a University of Illinois Extension veterinarian.

Failure to control E. coli scours can result in serious economic losses. While baby pigs usually can be kept alive with antibiotics, the disease retards their growth.

"Control of E. coli infection in farrowing houses must be based on complete and repeated cleaning and disinfection of these quarters," says Dr. H. N. Becker. "If a conscientious sanitation program fails, vaccinating sows before farrowing may help.

"Using a few laboratory tests, a veterinarian can identify disease-producing organisms such as E. coli in a herd and produce a vaccine which is tailored to the particular problems of that herd," Dr. Becker explains.

Adding certain drugs to the sow ration for two to three weeks, beginning one week before farrowing, also has been effective in controlling E. coli problems in some herds.

At least 144 different strains of E. coli are known to exist, Dr. Becker notes. Determining the types and amounts of drugs that will most effectively control E. coli infections is a job for your veterinarian.

Special to Advisers

High-Moisture Corn Makes Good Dairy Feed

High-moisture corn that has been stored in a tightly sealed silo makes good feed for dairy cattle, says _____ County Extension Adviser _____.

Since wet corn molds and spoils easily when it's exposed to air, dairymen should remove and feed immediately only the amount needed for one feeding. Before shelled corn is fed, it should be ground or crushed. A roller mill does a good job of crushing high-moisture corn.

University of Illinois dairy research shows that grinding high-moisture corn to medium fineness improves its nutritional value by as much as 23 percent. Whether the corn is ground before it's ensiled or as it's fed makes no difference in its nutritional value, says _____.

High-moisture corn contains less dry matter and fewer feed nutrients than No. 2 corn of about 15 percent moisture. About five pounds of 30 percent-moisture corn furnish as many feed nutrients as four pounds of dry corn.

Dairy farmers should remember that because of the high water content of high-moisture corn, dairy cows require a little more of it than dry corn, says _____.

Special to Advisers

Limit Urea In Dairy Rations

You can cut feed costs this winter by using urea to supply protein equivalent in your dairy rations, says _____ County Extension Adviser _____.

But excessive amounts of urea can reduce feed intake, lower milk production, depress feed utilization and produce toxic effects that may cause the death of animals, he cautions.

Usually urea can safely make up about one percent of the total dry matter eaten by a milking cow--if she doesn't get more than about one-half pound of urea in her daily feed allowance, including supplemental urea in corn silage.

To calculate feed dry matter, assume that three pounds of silage contain one pound of dry matter and ten pounds of dry hay or grain contain nine pounds of dry matter. For haylage, multiply the approximate percentage of dry matter by the total amount of haylage fed each day.

The feed tag on a urea-protein supplement will probably list the percent of protein equivalent from nonprotein nitrogen. Divide this figure by 2.8 to figure the approximate percentage of urea in the feed.

These urea-feeding recommendations contain a margin of safety, _____ explains. You can probably feed slightly more urea if your cows have access to the urea-containing feed frequently throughout the day and if cows have three to four days to adjust to urea feeds.

-more-

Limit Urea In Dairy Rations - 2

Some feeds contain more nonprotein nitrogen than others. A recent Michigan State University study shows that as much as 22 percent of the nitrogen--crude protein equivalent--in normal corn silage is in the form of urea and ammonia.

Prices of available protein supplements should determine whether you use moderate amounts of urea in the grain ration for milking cows and old heifers, suggests _____.

Generally, when six pounds of shelled corn and one pound of urea cost less than seven pounds of 44 percent-protein soybean meal, it pays you to use urea to replace part of the soybean meal in the ration.

Don't use urea in grain mixtures for young dairy calves, and don't use it in mixtures containing ground raw soybeans, _____ emphasizes. The enzyme urease in soybeans causes urea to decompose quickly, releasing excessive ammonia and making the mix unpalatable.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Advisers

Revised Dairy Feeding Leaflet Available

Dairy farmers can get a copy of the revised University of Illinois leaflet "Current Dairy Feed Recommendations" from _____ County Extension Adviser _____.

The 26-page leaflet analyzes common dairy feeding problems such as adjusting the grain mix to the roughage, determining what amounts of grain to feed, "challenge" feeding and providing the supplemental minerals that cows need.

The leaflet also answers 35 of the most common feeding questions asked of U. of I. dairy scientists during recent years. The topics include the use of urea, shelled vs. ear corn, year-around stored feeding, high-moisture corn and sorghum-Sudangrass hybrids.

For a free copy of the leaflet, dairy farmers can contact _____'s office at _____, or write to
(address)
the U. of I. College of Agriculture, Urbana 61801.

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GAR:RVJ:ml
12/14/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SWINE SEMINAR PROMOTION

U. Of I. Swine Seminar Coming

Area pork producers can brush up on the latest hog production information at the University of Illinois Swine Seminar, to be held _____ at _____, _____ (date) (place) _____ (address) (town). Registration starts at 9:30 a.m., and the program will last until about 3 p.m.

University of Illinois Cooperative Extension specialists will serve on the program. Swine specialist Dick Carlisle will discuss research in hog management and nutrition.

Agricultural engineer Art Muehling will discuss swine confinement housing, manure management and feed handling.

Veterinarian Neil Becker will talk about swine disease problems, including the metritis-mastitis-agalactia syndrome and hog cholera eradication.

Agricultural economist Bob Schwart will discuss the economic outlook for hogs, changing patterns of hog production, pork demand and how the producer fits into the production picture.

Persons attending the seminar will receive a bound copy of the proceedings. No advance registration is necessary.

U. Of I. Swine Seminar - 2

DATES AND LOCATIONS OF SWINE SEMINARS:

Jan. 30--Public School, Grand Chain

Jan. 31--National Stockyards Auction Arena, East St. Louis

Feb. 1--Community Building, Benton

Feb. 2--Ramada Inn, Effingham

Feb. 6--Emerald Hills Country Club, Sterling

Feb. 7--Farm Bureau Auditorium, DeKalb

Feb. 8--Redwood Inn, Rantoul

Feb. 13--Heritage House, Springfield

Feb. 14--Black Hawk Motel, Jacksonville

Feb. 15--Farm Bureau Auditorium, Pittsfield

Feb. 16--Monmouth College, Monmouth

GAR:ml

12/14/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Pea Aphid-Resistant Alfalfa Available

Dawson--a new alfalfa variety--has resistance to the pea aphids that occasionally attack _____ County alfalfa fields.

_____ County Extension Adviser _____ says that Dawson is the only variety adapted to Illinois that has a high level of pea-aphid resistance. Both Dawson and Cody have resistance to the spotted alfalfa aphid that has caused occasional damage in western Illinois.

Tested in eight Midwest states, Dawson has yielded about the same or slightly more than Vernal. The new variety is more winter-hardy than Ranger, but not as winter-hardy as Vernal.

_____ says that Dawson compares with Ranger in resistance to bacterial wilt and several other diseases. But the variety is more resistant to common leafspot than Ranger.

_____ expects Dawson seed to be available in _____ County during 1968.

-30-

DD:k1f
12/20/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Local Women Attend IHEF Annual Meeting

A delegation of _____ County
(number)
women will attend the annual meeting of the Illinois Home-
makers Extension Federation, January 26-27, at the University
of Illinois, Urbana.

The two-day meeting will open with a business ses-
sion at 1 p.m. on Thursday in the U. of I. Auditorium.

This year's program emphasizes the American heritage
and has as its theme these words from the National Anthem:
"So Proudly We Hail."

A talk by Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, director of the
School of International Studies at Bradley University in
Peoria, will highlight the banquet session. An outstanding
speaker, Dr. Nyaradi is listed in Who's Who in America and in
the International Who's Who. In keeping with the general pro-
gram theme, his speech is entitled "Stronger Than the Atom."

At the Friday morning organization meeting, member-
ship goals will be announced and awards presented.

Those attending from _____ County are:

(List local delegates.)

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HF:je
1/12/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Be Prepared For Power Emergency

Spring may be just around the corner, but we can still expect a lot of lion-like weather in March. Early spring windstorms or late winter ice storms can mean power problems.

When the power goes off--don't panic. Be prepared to meet your three major problems: (1) satisfying water needs; (2) making the most of food on hand; and (3) finding alternate ways to cook or preserve food.

Your most vital need will be for water or a water substitute--at least a half gallon daily. Here are ways you can meet this need:

--Most homes have a built-in water reserve. Hot water heaters and water pressure tanks can supply many gallons of emergency water if they have a valve at the bottom for draining. Pipes carry several gallons. Toilet tanks also have a fresh water supply.

--Melted ice cubes, fruit juices, and liquid from canned fruits and vegetables also satisfy this need.

--When other sources are exhausted, streams, lakes, and ponds can be tapped. But you will need to purify this water by one of these methods: Boil it vigorously for at least one minute. Or add 10 drops of household chlorine bleach or 20 drops of tincture of iodine to each gallon of water and let it stand for 30 minutes. You can also use water purification tablets, following directions on the package.

-more-

Be Prepared For Power Emergency - 2

When your refrigerator fails in a power emergency, you may wonder how to use the food you have on hand. Here are some guidelines concerning meats:

--Least likely to spoil are large, solid pieces of fresh beef or lamb--such as a rump roast or a leg of lamb--that have not been boned or exposed to bacteria.

--Ground or chopped meats are most likely to spoil quickly.

--Pork, fish, or fowl do not keep well and should never be eaten after they have been unrefrigerated for several hours. (And don't trust your sense of smell or taste to determine spoilage here!)

--Meats keep much longer if thoroughly cooked as soon as they can no longer be refrigerated. You can stretch your food supply by cooking these meats immediately, then reheating them thoroughly before serving.

--Any meat fully cured by smoking or salting is probably safe to eat after months without refrigeration. But remember that most bacons and hams on the market today are not fully cured.

Fruits that were frozen and have thawed can be used without undue risk, if they do not appear to have spoiled. Vegetables are more likely to harbor harmful bacteria. If they have been thawed more than a few hours, boil them for 10 minutes.

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Be Prepared For Power Emergency - 3

You can safely keep eggs in a cool place for several days, depending on the degree of original freshness and the coolness of the substitute storage spot.

Hard cheeses keep well at room temperature, but cream cheese, opened spreads, and cottage cheese spoil rapidly. Sour milk is not spoiled milk and may be used. But avoid using any milk that has a sickening smell.

Alternate ways to preserve and cook food may be needed during a power failure. Here are some suggestions for refrigeration:

--Even without power, food will keep three to five days in most home freezers. But keep the door closed to help the freezer or refrigerator stay cold longer.

--To keep milk fresh, store it in an ice chest with frozen foods.

--When outside temperatures are cold enough, food can be refrigerated out-of-doors in covered containers.

Here are some alternate ways to solve the cooking problem:

--Charcoal burners and fuel-burning camp stoves may be used, but they must have adequate ventilation. Use them outside rather than in your home.

--Many foods can be prepared in a fireplace--either skewered, grilled, or wrapped in foil.

--Use foods that don't require cooking.

With a little pre-planning and ingenuity, any food emergency can be met with a spirit of family adventure.

Special to Home Advisers

U. Of I. Home Ec Scholarship Deadline Nears

If you plan to study home economics at the University of Illinois next September, apply for scholarships immediately, says _____ county home adviser _____.

A cash scholarship may be available to you if you will graduate in the upper quarter of your high school class. Amounts and requirements vary with the particular scholarship and your individual situation. Class rank, ACT (American College Testing Program) scores, and financial need are major considerations, _____ says. To apply, submit a U. of I. scholarship application and a Parent's Confidential Statement by April 1.

To get an application form, write to Assistant Dean C. D. Smith, College of Agriculture, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

You need not be in the top quarter of your class to qualify for Educational Opportunity Grants, _____ adds. This new Federal Student Aid Program provides aid for needy students who qualify for admission to the University. Grants must be matched by scholarships, loans, or part-time jobs. A special application is not required--you merely complete the regular University scholarship application.

Teacher Education Tuition Scholarships--five to nine per high school--are available to Illinois residents who intend to become teachers. Your high school principal can tell you if you qualify.

DEAR MR. BROWN:

I have just received your letter of the 17th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are interested in the

subject of the history of the city.

I am sorry that I cannot give you more information

at present, but I will do so as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

JOHN BROWN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed find a copy of the report of the

committee on the history of the city.

I am sure you will find it of interest.

Very truly yours,

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JOHN BROWN

U. Of I. Scholarship - 2

Each county has at least seven four-year tuition scholarships, including a special one for home economics. Winners are chosen on the basis of scores on ACT tests taken last fall. These scholarships often go unused because no one applies. If you took the ACT test last fall, check with your county superintendent of schools for details.

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KGM:sm
3/9/67

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only 1000 copies, and most have been sold or are in the hands of collectors.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

For use in your columns and radio programs

'Poison-Proof' Your Home During
Poison Prevention Week, March 19-25

If you have a child under five, he may be the victim of an accidental poisoning this year.

"Impossible," you say? Not according to _____ county home adviser _____. Statistics show that the chances of such an accident are one in 38. And these are poor odds, particularly when your child's life is at stake.

To avoid such an accident, "poison-proof" your home during National Poison Prevention Week, March 19-25, suggests _____. And keep your home safe the year around with these precautions:

--Accept the fact that children are curious. They will eat or drink anything regardless of its flavor.

--Keep household cleaning products out of the sight and reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet or closet. If you must leave a room even briefly, remove poisonous product containers to a safe spot.

--Never put a poison or toxic substance in a container originally designed for food--a milk bottle, cup, soft-drink bottle or cereal box, for example.

-more-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TO MAINTAIN A HIGH STANDARD OF ACADEMIC

INTEGRITY AND TO ENFORCE THE UNIVERSITY

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

AND TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION IN CASES

OF VIOLATION OF THESE REGULATIONS

AND

TO MAINTAIN A HIGH STANDARD OF ACADEMIC

INTEGRITY AND TO ENFORCE THE UNIVERSITY

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AND TO MAINTAIN A HIGH STANDARD OF ACADEMIC

INTEGRITY AND TO ENFORCE THE UNIVERSITY

'Poison-Proof' Your Home - 2

--Store medicines apart from other household products.
Keep these items in their original containers.

--Label everything. Don't depend on memory for identification.

--Always turn the light on when giving or taking medicine at night. And read the label.

--Since children tend to imitate adults, avoid taking medicines in their presence.

--Never call medicine "candy" to deceive children.
When left alone, children may locate the bottle and eat or drink the contents.

--Clean out your medicine cabinet periodically. Destroy old medicines by flushing them down the drain. Then rinse the container in water and discard it.

To prevent an accidental poisoning, you must have a sense of responsibility and be aware of possible hazards. Remember, warns _____, your home contains enough unlabeled poison to kill your family.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Durable Press Magic Comes To Bedding

URBANA--Busy homemakers who read the rave notices on "no-iron" sheets and pillowcases must decide which is more important, wrinkle-free appearance with little effort or durability?

Janis Stone, University of Illinois textiles instructor, points out that in the matter of durable press clothing, consumers have voted in favor of appearance and ease of care--fewer wrinkles and less ironing. But she suggests that wrinkles may not be as crucial a factor in bedding.

In a recent U. of I. study, researchers tested abrasion resistance of sheets of varying fiber content but similar thread counts. Bought on the retail market, the sheets were made of 100 percent cotton percale, 100 percent cotton percale with a permanent press finish, a blend of 55 percent cotton and 45 percent Zantrel rayon percale, and a blend of 50 percent Fortrel polyester and 50 percent cotton percale with a permanent press finish.

Tests showed that the durable-press finished sheets made of half cotton and half polyester were most wrinkle free after laundering. As advertised, they start smooth and stay smooth. The 100 percent cotton sheet was most wrinkled, while the others were not badly wrinkled when taken from the dryer promptly and folded.

-more-

Durable Press Magic - 2

When abraded, the all-cotton and the Zantrel rayon and cotton blend lost less weight than either of the sheets with durable press finishes.

Tests for original breaking strength rated durable press sheets lower than the all-cotton or the Zantrel and cotton blend.

After laundry and abrasion, the breaking strengths of all sheets were less than they were originally. But the strength loss was less in the durable press sheet that contained the stronger polyester fibers.

Although the all-cotton sheet without a durable press finish suffered the greatest percentage of loss in strength from abrasion, its remaining strength was still as great as that of the durable press fabrics because of its higher original strength.

This study treated only the effect of durable press finish on abrasion and breaking strength, but Mrs. Stone mentions that oil retentive qualities of durable press finishes might create problems.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

It's Mushroom Time--Know Safe Ones

April showers and warm sunny days mean it's time to hunt mushrooms. And anyone who keeps a few guidelines in mind can gather mushrooms with safety, says O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist.

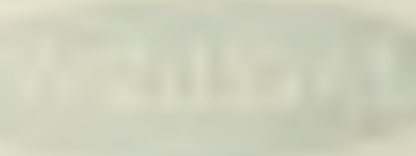
The main guide for safe hunting is: Learn to identify the "big four" eatable mushrooms. Then as you prepare to use the mushrooms your family gathers, inspect them carefully.

The morel mushroom--better known as the sponge mushroom--is the most commonly hunted. Once you have seen this sponge-like mushroom, you can quickly distinguish it from the common toadstool.

The giant puffball is white, round and conspicuous. If a puffball is white all the way through and has no stem running through the meat, it is safe to eat.

The meadow mushroom is grown commercially. You can learn more about this mushroom by buying a few at a store and examining them.

The last of the "big four" is the oyster mushroom, so called because of its shape. It is also called log or wood oyster because it grows in wooded areas. Like the other varieties, it is easy to identify. Its most distinctive feature is the gills that run down into the stem, which is attached to one side of the cap.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY

1914-1915

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Changing Agricultural Scene Is Theme
Of Town And Country Church Institute

The University of Illinois' 37th annual Town and Country Church Institute will develop the theme "The Church and the Changing Agricultural Scene," January 30 - February 1 at the Illini Union, Urbana.

Speakers will discuss such topics as farmers' movements, how agricultural policy is developed, the changing power structure in American agriculture and the ethical implications of this change.

At a joint session with the Agricultural Industries Forum on February 1, institute participants will hear discussed "Implications of the World Food Crisis for U. S. Agriculture."

Again this year, a series of elective evening classes will be available during the institute. Participants may choose from such subjects as the church and community development; leadership, communication and social action; land ownership, value and control; and pastoral counseling.

For information about registration and housing, call

_____ county adviser _____.

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1/5/67

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
JANUARY 10, 1961

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JANUARY 10, 1961

1961

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Six Illinois 4-H Groups
Receive Citizenship Grants

Six Illinois 4-H groups received Readers Digest Foundation grants to supplement local funds being used in the development of citizenship programs.

The grants are made available through the National 4-H Foundation. Six groups were selected from 60 applications from eight states.

Rock Island County received a grant to help the teen-age leaders of Teen-Time Food Fare develop a food and nutrition program. The program will be aimed at reaching young teen-agers in a culturally deprived area in Rock Island.

The St. Clair County 4-H Federation plans to use the grant to provide a day-camp program for urban low-income Negro children.

In Knox County the 4-H Federation will use the grant to promote traffic safety through a publicity campaign. And they will inspect cars and trucks and clear corners.

The Peoria County 4-H Federation received a grant to develop bicycle safety awareness. They plan to set up a cycle check lane in each town in the county to check bicycle safety.

-more-

For further information

Directed to the same and your attention

Director, Illinois State Police
Springfield, Illinois

The Illinois State Police is requested to advise

the Department of the results of the investigation

conducted by the Illinois State Police

The results of the investigation conducted by the Illinois

State Police is requested to be furnished to the Illinois

State Police

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge, Illinois State Police

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the Department of the results of the investigation

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State Police

Six Illinois 4-H Groups - 2

The Milford Wide Awake Girls 4-H Club will use their grant to carry out 4-H Club work with migrant children.

And in Piatt County the 4-H Federation's grant will be used to provide social education for underprivileged children.

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www.fishbase.org; 2004-2005, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-2712, 2713-2714, 2715-2716, 2717-2718, 2719-2720, 2721-2722, 2723-2724, 2725-2726, 2727-2728, 2729-2730, 2731-2732, 2733-2734, 2735-2736, 2737-2738, 2739-2740, 2741-2742, 2743-2744, 2745-2746, 2747-2

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Special to Farm Advisers

For Your Columns:

Spring Lamb Carcass Show

The first Illinois Spring Lamb Carcass Show will focus attention on complete cutout data to help purebred and commercial sheep producers evaluate efficiency of production and carcass quality.

The show, set for June 3 in the Junior Building on the state fairgrounds, Springfield, will feature presentations of trophies in the names of the governor and the state director of agriculture.

The Cooperative Extension Service and the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association are co-sponsoring the show. Swift & Co. will buy all lambs entered in the show and slaughter them at the company's Rochelle plant.

Jack Judy, Ohio State University sheep specialist, will judge the on-foot competition on June 3. U. of I. meats specialist John Romans and Don Garrigan will judge the carcasses and send carcass data on all lambs to exhibitors.

Each exhibitor may enter two lambs per breed.

Persons who want more information about the show should contact M. T. Moler, Hindsboro, or Gary E. Ricketts, U. of I. extension sheep specialist. The two are co-chairmen of the show's planning committee.

Special to The Journal

For Your Information

Public Law 86-608

The first Illinois State Fair was held

at the University of Chicago in 1893. It was the first of a series of fairs held at the University of Chicago and was a great success.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Pointers For Dairy Calf Care

The dairy calves of today will be your herd replacements for tomorrow, so bring 'em up right, says _____
County Farm Adviser _____.

_____ gives these tips for raising dairy calves:

The first two or three days after birth are critical for dairy calves. Protect them from disease by providing a clean, disinfected, well-bedded maternity stall. Immediately after birth disinfect the calves navel cords with a tincture of iodine to prevent disease-producing germs from entering the body.

After the calf has received colostrum a day or two, put it in a clean, dry pen--well ventilated but free from drafts. Give it about one pound of whole milk each day for every 10 pounds of body weight.

Feed the calf warm milk about the same time every night and morning. A suitable milk replacer can be substituted for part or all of the whole milk after the calf is a few days old. Calf feeding pails should be clean and sanitized to prevent infection.

_____ says that calves should get hay, grain, and water at an early age. Use high-quality legume hay and the same grain mixture that is fed to the milking herd.

REPORT ON THE DISEASE

The daily number of cases of influenza in Chicago for the week ending May 11, 1918, is as follows: _____

County Health Officer _____

CHICAGO

The first case of influenza was reported on May 11, 1918, at the University of Chicago. The disease is characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, and general malaise. The incubation period is usually from one to four days. The disease is highly contagious and is spread by direct contact with the patient or by droplets of saliva or mucus from the nose or mouth.

During the week ending May 11, 1918, a total of _____ cases of influenza were reported in Chicago. The majority of the cases were reported from the University of Chicago and the surrounding area. The disease is now spreading rapidly throughout the city and is expected to continue for some time.

The following table shows the number of cases of influenza reported in Chicago for the week ending May 11, 1918:

Age Group	Number of Cases
Under 10	_____
10 to 20	_____
20 to 30	_____
30 to 40	_____
40 to 50	_____
50 to 60	_____
60 to 70	_____
Over 70	_____

It is recommended that all persons who are exposed to the disease should be kept under observation for a period of one week. Persons who develop symptoms of the disease should be isolated and treated as follows: _____

Pointers For Dairy Calf Care - 2

Remove horns from herd replacement calves when they are one or two weeks old. Caustic potash, dehorning preparations, or electric dehorners can be used: just be sure that the horn-button is killed.

Record the date of birth, sire, and dam of each calf. This information will be valuable when the calf is ready to enter the milking line. Eartags, tattoo numbers, or color marking sketches can be used for identification.

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There are many things that are not done in the West. For example, it is not usual to have a large family. In the West, people usually have two or three children. This is because of the high cost of living and the fact that women are often employed outside the home. In the West, people also tend to live in smaller houses or apartments. This is because of the high cost of land and the fact that there is a lot of competition for space. In the West, people also tend to live in more modern houses with many conveniences. This is because of the high cost of labor and the fact that there is a lot of competition for the best houses.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4-H Enrollment Closes June 1

June 1 will be the deadline for 9- to 19-year-olds to enroll in one of the _____ 4-H Clubs in _____
(number)
County.

_____ County _____ Adviser _____
(Farm/Home) (name)

_____ says that the 4-H program is the world's largest organization for boys and girls.

More than 2 1/4 million U.S. boys and girls belong to 4-H. And in Illinois there are more than 82,000 4-H Club members of which _____ belong to _____ County clubs.
(number)

It's big! That's one way to describe 4-H. But 4-H is more than numbers of members, leaders and clubs.

4-H is a practical, out-of-classroom educational program supported nationally by the Federal Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. At the state level, 4-H Club work is part of the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

And in _____ County the 4-H program is directed by the county extension councils and the extension advisers.

-more-

4-H Enrollment Closes June 1 - 2

_____ says that while teaching improved agricultural practices was originally the purpose of the 4-H Club program, the development of the 4-H'ers personal character is now the primary purpose.

The 4-H Club meeting is a workshop in democratic citizenship. During meetings boys and girls elect their own officers, plan and conduct their own programs and develop their ability to speak before groups.

_____ says the way to join a 4-H Club is to call _____, the _____ adviser's office and find out which club is nearest you. After that, all you need is an enrollment card and your son or daughter can be a 4-H Club member.

10-11-1914

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I am very busy at present.

I will try to get to you as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Address]

[City]

[Country]

[Postcode]

[Page number]

[Date]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Illinois 4-H'ers Attending
Washington, D. C. Short Courses

The first of eight Illinois 4-H groups has returned from attending a summer session of the 4-H Citizenship Short Course at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C.

R. O. Lyon, University of Illinois state 4-H leader, reports that a group of 4-H'ers from southwestern Illinois counties attended the June 4-10 short course. They were led by Larry Camp, Jersey county assistant farm adviser. Winnebago and Ogle county 4-H'ers, led by Malcomb Barlass, Winnebago county assistant farm adviser, are attending the June 11-17 short course.

Lyon says that the short courses are designed to teach 4-H members the basic functions of national government and the skills needed to practice good citizenship.

Assembly and discussion programs are held at the 4-H center, but much of the short course program takes place on Capitol Hill and at national shrines. 4-H'ers usually meet with government officials to get first-hand information about our nation's government.

Lyon lists these additional groups, their leader and the dates of the short courses they will attend in Washington, D. C.: Southeastern Illinois counties, Hazel Clark, Hamilton county assistant youth adviser, June 25-July 1; LaSalle and DeKalb

-more-

Illinois 4-H'ers Attending - 2

counties, Ken Bohlen, LaSalle county associate farm adviser, July 2-8; Grundy and Kane counties, Jeanette Brucker, Kane county assistant home adviser, July 9-15.

Tazewell, McLean and adjacent counties, Roger Seeger, McLean county assistant farm adviser, July 16-22; east-central counties, Betty Faris, Coles county assistant home adviser, July 23-29; and western Illinois counties, Linda Foreman, Henry county assistant home adviser, July 30-August 5.

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6/8/67

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

County 4-H'ers
To Attend State 4-H Club Week

_____ county 4-H'ers will attend
 _____ (number) _____ (county)
 the 1967 State 4-H Club Week program at the University of Illinois,
 Urbana, June 20-23.

_____ county _____ adviser _____
 _____ (county) _____ (farm/home) _____ (name)
 _____ says that a new feature of this year's program will be
 the 4-H "Game of Democracy," a game developed at John Hopkins
 University. By playing the game, 4-H'ers learn about their
 government and the legislative decision-making processes.

Former Miss America Marilyn Van Derbur, a well-received
 speaker at last year's program, will deliver her teen-directed
 message, "Your Goals and Dreams."

Other speakers will include: J. C. Bostain, scientific
 linguist from the Department of State's Foreign Service Institute;
 Miss Dorothy Emerson, a "platform conversationalist" and consultant
 with the National 4-H Foundation; and Orville G. Bentley, dean of
 the U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Twelve sessions are planned to help 4-H'ers learn about
 different career opportunities. In addition to attending the
 annual barbecue, parties, song fests and dances, the group will
 attend a concert performed by members of the state 4-H chorus.

Delegates attending from _____ county include:

_____ , _____ , _____ , _____
 (name) (address) (name) (address)
 _____ , _____
 (name) (address)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Extension Advisers

Illinois 4-H Judging Team
Wins Third In Dairy Contest

The Illinois 4-H dairy judging team placed third among 10 teams at the recent Invitational 4-H Dairy Judging Contest in Chicago.

Team members Rod Johnsen, Elburn; Karen Ryan, Fairbury; and Keith Funk, Gridley; scored a total of 2,001 points in the contest. Pennsylvania's winning team scored 2,008 points and Iowa, the second-place team, scored 2,005 points.

Johnsen was the second-high individual in the contest. Miss Ryan placed 12th and Funk placed 14th.

In the judging of individual breeds, the Illinois team won the Brown Swiss competition, placed third judging Holsteins, third judging Guernseys, fifth judging Jerseys and sixth judging Ayrshires.

Johnsen was high individual in Brown Swiss judging, fourth in Holsteins and seventh in Guernseys. Miss Ryan placed fourth in Brown Swiss judging, and Funk placed seventh judging Jerseys.

The Illinois team placed third in the Milking Shorthorn judging. In the individual competition Miss Ryan placed sixth and Funk placed seventh.

University of Illinois Extension dairyman J. G. Cash coached the Illinois team.

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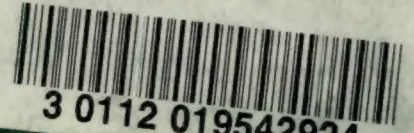
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